The New-York Times.

VOL. VII......NO 2003 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Successsful Launch of the Leviathan.

Interesting Report Relative to the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

Capture of an American Slaver on the Coast of Africa.

Further Repressive Measures in France.

Meeting of American Citizens in Paris---Congratulatory Address to the Emperor.

FRIGHTFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN ENGLAND

CONTINUED EASE IN THE MONEY MARKET.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Depressed—Consols 95 3-8@95 1-2.

The Collins steamship *Baltic*, Capt. Comstock, from Liverpool, at about 1 P. M. on the 3d instant, arrived at Quarantine last night, bringing 30 passengers.

The Cunard steamship *Africa* arrived out at Liverpool at 11½ P. M. on Saturday, the 30th of January.

Great Britain.

The steamship *Leviathan* was successfully floated in the Thames on Sunday, Jan. 31. Arrangements had been perfected to complete the launch on the day previous, but the prevalence of a heavy gale rendered a postponement imperative, and, as Sunday proved most auspicious, it was determined to proceed with the operations, rather than encounter the risks which a further lengthened delay would have entailed. The final floating of the great ship was effected with perfect ease, and no accident of any kind occurred, although the river was literally covered with boats full of people, and the timbers forming the cradles, which had been kept down by the weight of the vessel, ascended with great force some twenty or thirty feet above the surface of the water. The scene was a brilliant one, and the enthusiasm of the multitudes who witnessed the launch was manifested in loud and continued cheering.

The *Leviathan* was towed by four powerful tugboats to her moorings opposite Deptford, where she will remain until her internal arrangements are completed.

The Atlantic Telegraph company had issued a call for the ordinary meeting of the stockholders on the 18th of February, and in anticipation of this meeting had published a full report of the position of the company. The report states that it is proposed to raise a certain amount of new capital, by an issue of £20 shares, with which to meet the charges for the 700 miles of additional cable now in course of manufacture, and to provide for contingencies. Great confidence is expressed in the success of the attempt to lay the cable next Summer. The report concludes as follows:

"From the first commencement of the Company's proceedings it had been arranged that a certain number of gentlemen in America should be elected to hold a position as Honorary Directors. Under the original constitution there were no powers to effect this object; but in the act obtained by the Company during last session, a clause was inserted, giving the requisite authority, and it is, therefore, intended to propose to the meeting, on the 18th February, the election of the following gentlemen, ordinarily resident in America, as Honorary Directors, under the clause above referred to, viz.:

In the United States—Hon. E. M. Archibald, H. M. Consul, New-York; August Belmont, Peter Cooper, Francis P. Corbin, Wilson G. Hunt, A. Low, Matthew Morgan, Watts Sherman.

In Canada—Hon. George E. Cartier, Hon. John Ross, Hon. John Young.

In New-Brunswick—Hon. John Robertson.

The directors cannot close their observations to the shareholders without bearing their warm and cordial testimony to the untiring zeal, talent and energy that have been displayed on behalf of this enterprise by Mr. Cyrus W. Field of New-York, to whom mainly belongs the honor of having practically developed the possibility, and of having brought together the material means for carrying out the great idea of connecting Europe and America by a Submarine Telegraph.

He has crossed the Atlantic Ocean no less than six times since December, 1856, for the sole purpose of rendering most valuable aid to this undertaking. He has also visited the British North American Colonies on several occasions, and obtained concessions and advantages that are highly appreciated by the Directors, and he has successfully supported the efforts of the Directors in obtaining an annual subsidy for twenty-five years from the Government of the United States of America—the grant of the use of their National ships in assisting to lay the cable in 1857, and also to assist in the same service this year, and his constant and assiduous attention to everything that could contribute to the welfare of the Company from its first formation, have materially contributed to promote many of its most necessary and important arrangements. He is now again in England, his energy and confidence in the undertaking entirely unabated; and, at the earnest request of the Board, he has consented to remain in this country for the purpose of affording to the Directors the benefit of his great experience and judgment as general manager of the business of the Company connected with the next expedition.

This arrangement will, doubtless, prove as pleasing to the Shareholders as it is agreeable and satisfactory to the Directors."

The Prince and Princess Frederick William, of Prussia, quitted England on the 2d inst. They proceeded from London by railroad to Gravesend, where they embarked in the royal yacht, under a salute from Tilbury Fort, and the squadron in attendance, and amid the enthusiastic cheers of the assembled crowds. In the City of London and along the route, there was a perfect ovation to the young couple.

A meeting of the bond and stockholders of the Erie Railroad had been held in London, to hear explanations from the President, Mr. Moran. He stated their difficulties to have arisen from an inadequate capital and an enormous and mismanaged floating debt, but considered there was a clear possibility of surmounting them and obtaining a fair remuneration to the shareholders for their outlay. A motion authorizing the creation of a fifth mortgage of five million dollars was carried after a division.

The London *Times* has a rather sarcastic leader upon the report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of New-York, but indorses some of his views.

General Ashburnham, who was appointed to command the British forces in China, but was transferred to India, had suddenly returned to England without leave, because—as is said—only a command in the Punjab was suggested to him, which did not answer his expectations.

The *Morning Advertiser* reiterates the rumor that Mr. Vernon Smith is to be raised to the Peerage.

An investigation at Liverpool in certain scandalous charges brought against Rev. Mr. Gent, a curate in Dr. McMiles' Church, and which attracted great attention, had ended in the complete vindication of Mr. Gent's character, and so elated were the people at the result that they carried Mr. Gent in triumph from the Court, and dragged him in a carriage through the streets, while those who gave evidence against him barely escaped "lynch law" from the mob.

A frightful colliery explosion had occurred at a pit near Ashton under Lyme. About one hundred men were in the pit at the time, and it was feared that many of them were killed. At latest dates about forty had been taken out alive—some more or less injured—and two dead.

A large reform meeting was held at Birmingham on the 2d, and resolutions were adopted declaring that no measures of reform would be complete without household suffrage and the ballot. Chartist amendments for universal suffrage were defeated by large majorities.

France.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* under date Jan. 29, writes as follows: "A very numerous and highly respectable meeting of Americans was held this afternoon in the Hotel du Louvre, to express their sentiments on the recent atrocious attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French. Hon. John Wethered, ex-member of the United States Congress, was called to the Chair, and in a few observations he explained the object of the meeting. Mr. Pille, of Louisiana, then proposed, and Mr. Prescott, of Boston, seconded the following resolution:

Whereas, By the Constitution of the United States the conduct of our relations with foreign Governments is confided to the President of the United States, we, as citizens of the United States, now assembled, disclaim all inclination of purpose to interfere with the Executive of our country in the discharge of its duties; and

Whereas, While temporarily sojourning in Paris, an attempt has been made to assassinate their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French, and that by means which necessarily endangered the lives of many of both sexes and of all ages, against whom the murderers could have had no cause of ill-will; and

Whereas, Americans regard with horror the crime of assassination and such diabolical attempts to commit it;

Resolved, That we have heard with detestation of the attempt made on the 14th instant, to destroy the lives of the reigning Emperor and Empress of the French.

Resolved, That we express our congratulations at the escape which, under Providence, has been accorded to their Majesties from the terrible danger to which they were exposed.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to communicate these resolutions, so that they may be made known to their Majesties.

These resolutions having been put from the Chair, were adopted unanimously, and the Chairman signed them. The meeting then broke up.

It is said that five great Directions of Police are to be created. Each Director-General is to be under the orders of the Minister of the Interior.

The list of the Marshals to have command of the new military divisions, received by the *Niagara*, was incorrect. According to the most reliable authority, the Commanders will be Marshals Baraquay D'Hilliers, Canrobert, Bosquet, Magnan, and Castellan,—while Pelissier will have supreme control over all, with the title of Marshal-General.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* reports that the improvement which was beginning to be observed in the general trade of the country had been checked by the rumors in regard to the restrictive measures proposed by the Government, and the violent language employed in the military addresses to the Emperor. Wheat and Flour had declined in price in almost all the markets in France. Brandies were dull, and quotations falling.

An engineer named Dutests is said to have invented an apparatus which is destined to effect a complete revolution in the construction of locomotives, and to save 50 per cent. in the amount of combustibles at present consumed.

The project for a submarine tunnel between France and England had been submitted to an official commission named by the Minister of Public Works.

Letters from Paris mention the failure of M. James Odier one of the oldest and most respectable banking firms of that city. The liabilities were estimated at £200,000. Hopes were entertained of a resumption.

A steady improvement in the Lyons Silk Market is reported, under the influence of orders for the European Spring trade.

The London *Times* is requested by General Changarnier to state that as the decree which exiled several French Generals has not been repealed, it is not his intention at present to return to France.

In Paris on the 1st the project of a new law was read in the Legislative Chambers empowering the Executive to remove from Paris all persons who may attempt to disturb public tranquility. A bill was also submitted for the constitution of a Council of Regency. The Empress is to be Regent, of right; she failing, two French Princes in the order of primogeniture. The members of the Council of Regency to be the two French Princes in their own right, Cardinal Morlot, Marshal Pelissier, Count Persigny, M. Fould, and the Presidents of the Senate, the *Corps Legislatif*, and the Council of State.

A telegram from Paris of the 2d inst. says:

"There is no doubt that the Emperor will modify some of the most stringent clauses of the Repression bill. The papers discovered by the English Police at Pierri's house at Birmingham, are now in the hands of the authorities in Paris, but it is not known whether they have led to any further disclosures. Orsini and Pierri confess all that is imputed to them. Their murderous designs, it appears, were not confined to the Emperor; other sovereigns were to be included in the assassination, and especially the Pope, the King of Naples and the King of Sardinia."

LATEST.

Paris, Tuesday.

The *Moniteur* publishes letters patent nominating the Empress Regent, in case of any calamity befalling the Emperor before the Prince Imperial attains his majority.

The repressive measure which has been proposed to the Corps Legislatif is a *projet de Loi*, entitled "Projet to provide for the safety," and it consists of certain additions to several of the articles of the Penal Code.

Article second punishes with imprisonment of from 1 month to 2 years every individual who, with the object of disturbing the public peace or of exciting hatred and contempt against the Government of the Emperor, shall have practiced any intrigues or carried on any correspondence either within this country or abroad. 3. Every individual who, without being authorized, shall have manufactured, sold, or distributed—1. Destructive machines, acting by explosion or otherwise—2. Fulminating powder of whatever description, shall be punished with imprisonment for 6 months to five (5) years, and to a fine of 50 to 3,000 francs.

Article 9 declares as follows: Any individual may be interne in France or Algeria or expelled who was condemned, expelled, interne or transported in May or June, 1848, in June, 1849, or in December, 1851, and who may again have been pointed out by important circumstances as dangerous to public safety."

Holland.

The Bank of Holland had reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4½ per cent.

Hanover.

Mr. Chas. Hostmann, a Hanoverian banker, had failed and committed suicide.

Sweden.

The new Swedish Railway loan of about $1,200,000 had been taken by several of the Banks of *Crédit Mobilier* in Germany, in a 4½ per cent. stock, at a price between 90 and 91.

Italy.

A rumor was current that the assassination of the King of Piedmont formed a part of the programme which included the death of the Emperor Napoleon.

The National Bank of Turin had reduced its rate of discount from 7 to 6 per cent.

India.

The Bombay mail of Jan. 9 had arrived in England, but the news adds nothing of importance to the telegraphic accounts brought out by the *Niagara*. The correspondent of the *Daily News*, however, asserts that the news from the Punjaub is unfavorable. The Sikhs were not safe, and the Affghans threaten on the frontier.

Australia.

The Australian mail, with dates from Melbourne to Dec. 15, had reached England, but the news was anticipated by telegraph—as per *Niagara's* advices. Trade throughout the country was very dull, being confined to merely actual requirements.

Capture of an American Slaver on the Coast of Africa.

From the London Times. Feb. 3.

The following is an extract from a letter dated from Her Majesty's ship *Sappho*, Sept. 20, 1857, off Loando:

"Since my last letter to you in August circumstances have happened of the most stirring kind. Never on this notorious coast has humanity been more outraged, or the energy and compassion of British seamen more called for or shown. We continued cruising, looking in at the different stations, until the 10th, when, at daylight, we saw a schooner at anchor. We made sail for her; she slipped her cable and ran along the beach. We followed in the *Sappho*, as near as the depth of water would allow. The wind was light, so the commander took to the boats and soon came up with her; she proved to be a schooner of fully 150 tons, quite prepared for the reception of slaves, and had arrived the preceding day on the coast. The captain had landed—probably with the specie for the purchase of his cargo, as only 28 doubloons were found, rolled up in a man's garters, who looked foolish enough when the master-at-arms hauled them off. We took the schooner to Loando to land the slave crew, then finding her not seaworthy, we made a target of her to exercise our men and burned her. This gave us something to talk about until we returned to Loando on the 15th; there we found the *Castor*, with the Admiral on board, from the Cape; he sailed for Shark's Point where the ships were collected for Courts-martial. We left the following day; at 9 in the morning on the 18th, in a thick mist with rain, we closed with a schooner; while boarding her the weather cleared, and a large ship was seen close to the land. Directly our boats returned we made all sail in chase, the ship making all sail to avoid us, and the chase became very exciting. The captains said we were gaining, and so they must have thought on board the ship, as he tacked in shore and we after him; then he bore away, running along the edge of the surf, and by help of his large sails was drawing ahead. By this time we were sure he was one of the large American slave ships, and we feared he would escape if he got searoom, so the captain took a boat well manned and armed and pulled to windward to cut him off, when he would be obliged to take off shore; another boat was sent to leeward, the master, the only officer on board, being left in charge. The ship was not more than a mile and a half distant, close to the surf. Seeing the trap laid for him, and that he could not escape, he ran his ship ashore. We anchored in four fathoms; the master took the whale-boat close to the ship, and was soon joined by the other boats. The ship was rolling in the breakers with all her sails flapping about, and appeared to be full of slaves; the master and crew had abandoned her with their boats, leaving the American colors flying. Then we all beheld a dreadful scene; the slaves forced their way from below, jumped overboard, and soon disappeared in the rollers; it was terrible to see them. Our officers and men, regardless of their own lives, pulled through the surf to leeward of the ship, but her heavy lurching for some time prevented their boarding; when they succeeded the scene was horrifying, the slaves still forcing their way up from the slave decks with loud yells, running to and fro, and continuing to throw themselves overboard. All attempts to pacify them were useless, force was necessary to drive them below until preparations could be made for their safety. We are told by one of the slaves who could speak Portuguese, that they were told the English would cut all their throats. As soon as the boats could be attended to the cutter was backed under the stern and a rope thrown her; then three of the slaves were permitted up at a time and lowered into the boat, the whale-boat conveying them through the rollers to the large boat, and so on to the *Sappho*; this continued until 8 P. M. The surf increased, and it was impossible to save more that night. One hundred and eighty were rescued. The master was left with a guard on board. It was an anxious and a sleepless night for all, as death was rapidly decreasing the number of the poor Negroes, who, starving and naked, died from utter misery,—men, women, boys and girls, more than 200 on board the *Sappho*, and, as they ceased to breathe, we were obliged to throw them overboard. Poor negroes! I hope conscious in their last moments that English seamen came to save them and now made a silent prayer over them. Fortunately, we had plenty of rice from the schooner captured, which we fed them with, and placed them as best we could under cover of sails. As food and warmth restored them, in various ways they signified their sense of kindness. There was one poor creature, with an infant at her breast, naked, cold, and exhausted, apparently dying; a little wine was given her, then some rice, which she forced from her own to her baby's mouth. A sheet was given to cover her; she wrapped her baby in it, and pressed it to her heart with that look of maternal love which God has given to the dark as well as the pale-face race. On board the schooner the master and guard were with the remaining negroes in a perilous state; the former passed the night in the forecastle and bowsprit, drenched by the spray of the heavy rollers. At dawn on the 19th, the wind and surf had increased; the ship had driven closer to the beach; numbers of armed people were collected; a signal for assistance was made; the captain went with all the boats manned and armed, when the natives on the beach, led on by the white men, apparently the crew of the ship, commenced firing with the intention of preventing the rescue of any more negroes. This continued an hour before we could clear the beach, some of our shots apparently telling well. On again boarding the wreck she was found breaking up, with her hold full of water. On the tide receding, her hull was nearly dry, and there was no time to spare. The large boats were stationed to keep the beach clear with their guns; the cutter was anchored at the back of the surf, and by watching the rollors they succeeded in throwing her a rope, when the negroes were lowered and hauled through the surf, and conveyed as before to the Sappho, 200 more being rescued; then the wreck was fire to and our people withdrawn.

We were in such a state, with 380 negroes crowding our decks; the stench was putrefying, and it was impossible to work the ship. In this state the second day closed upon us. We were 40 miles from Sharks' Point; the Captain resolved to go in his boat and ask for assistance. They pulled all night in heavy rain, and at daylight on the 20th fortunately met the *Vesuvius*, Commodore Wise, with whom the Captain returned. Commodore Wise took the negroes on board the *Vesuvius*, to be sent to Sierra Leone in the *Alector* prize. Having the slaves on board has caused much sickness; it is passing without any fatal case. We are ordered to the Cape, we suppose to cruise in the Mozambique Channel; if so, it is probable our bones will be left there; its effects, after what we have been through for twenty months on this coast, will be finishing.

I have given you the history of one of the many American ships employed in the Slave-trade; six, I think, have been taken. We seized the *Panhita* 30 miles up the coast, and sent her to New-York; we do not know whether the American Government will condemn her.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Money Market was most abundantly supplied, and continued to grow in ease. The rates for short loans were little more than nominal, and some transactions had taken place in the discount market as low as from 2½@2¾ ₱ cent. Messrs. James Cousens & Sons, tea merchants, had suspended payment. The failure was also announced of four or five houses in Dublin, including that of Arthur McKenna & Sons, timber merchants. Gold continued to flow into the Bank of England, and the Bullion reserve was expected soon to reach a point greater than ever before known. The funds were firm, and Consols closed on the 3d at 95⅜@95½ for money and account, which was rather below the highest point reached during the day. The report of Specie to the East by the mail of the 4th would be £219,000. The *Daily News* thinks that Gold will soon be again exported to the Continent. American Securities are reported quiet, and without alteration.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Cotton market has been firm, but quiet since the departure of the *Niagara*. The tendency is upward, although quotations are unchanged. The sales of the three days amount to 18,000 bales, including about 3,000 to speculators and 1,000 to exporters.

At Manchester business was restricted by spinners demanding higher rates, which were with difficulty obtained.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report a very depressed market. Flour neglected, and prices nominal. Much reduced rates asked without bringing forward purchasers. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 23s.@23s. 6d.; Ohio *via* North, 25s.; *via* New-Orleans, 27s.; Western, 21s.@23s. Wheat nothing doing and quite nominal. Red, 5s. 9d.@6s. for Western. White, 7s.@7s. 6d. Indian Corn quiet but unchanged for Mixed and Yellow—small sales at 33s.@34s.; White more plentiful and rather easier—sales at 36s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork slow of sale. Bacon rather weaker; Long Middles, rib in, 47s. Lard quiet, at 52s. for good. Tallow steady stock light.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes—Pots rather easier; sales at 32s.; Pearls quiet. Resin firm, at 4s.@4s. 1d. for common. Sugar in good demand, at steady prices. Coffee in moderate request, at former rates. Rice active; Carolina, 18s. 6d. Linseed Oil, 30s.@30s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine, 37s. asked.

LONDON MARKETS.

Corn market dull and Wheat heavy at 2s. decline. Sugar in good demand at full rates. Coffee quiet and in some cases easier. Tea quiet and unchanged. Rice in better demand; fine firm but common rather cheaper. Tallow easier and dull; sales on the spot at 52s. 9d.@53s. and end of the year at 51s. Linseed Oil 28s. 6d.@29s. Tin again advanced £5; English £123. Scotch Pig Iron 53s. 6d.@54s. Spirits of Turpentine 38s.

Street Department Frauds.

The Aldermanic Committee on Frauds, of which Alderman Adams is chairman, met again yesterday, and continued the investigation of the charges of frauds in the Street Department, reported by Mr. D. D. Conover. Mr. James W. Beekman called the attention of the Committee to the act of March 4, 1846, in relation to the regulating, grading and sewering assessment, which, in his opinion, covered the whole ground in the Fifty second-street case. Mr. W. S. Pinckney said it was his duty to enter the assessments in the office books. He presumed he made out the assessment list, but he could not swear that he did. Mr. J. F. Oakley thought Mr. McNiel made out the list. The Committee proposed to take up the Third-avenue case, but there were no witnesses present, so they adjourned to Tuesday next.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate Territorial Committee on Kansas.

One Majority and two Minority Reports.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ARMY BILL.

A STATEMENT FROM GENERAL CALHOUN.

The Nomination of Postmaster at Chicago to be Resisted—The New-York Democrats—The Tariff Investigation Committee, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 18.

Cook's nomination as Postmaster at Chicago will be resisted, on the ground that he is already a defaulter to the Government.

Kansas will not be considered in the Senate before the middle of next week.

Ex-Senator Dickinson is here marshaling the Democrats of New-York, and endeavoring to reconcile them to suicide by an overdose of Lecompton.

It is indignantly denied that Clark will vote for Lecompton.

The Tariff Investigating Committee will report partially in a few days. I am authorized to state that no evidence is before them even intimating that any body connected in any way with the Times, received money of Lawrence, Stone & Co., for any purpose whatever. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The report made to-day by Mr. Green, from the Senate Committee on Territories, recites at length the events that have occurred in Kansas, and asserts that the majority of the people may simply, as in ancient days, assemble in mass-meeting, and make a Constitution, or they may elect representatives to make one for them, or elect representatives to draft one to be submitted to them for their approval or rejection. The last method has been the most approved during the past few years, though formerly the second method was very generally resorted to. In calling the Convention for this case, it was conceded to have been strictly legal, as was also the election of delegates. Was it not logical to infer that the Convention so legally called and so legally elected and clothed with authority to make a Constitution, can no more be interfered with by the Governor, Judge or Legislature, either to increase or to diminish its power or to alter, modify or nullify its acts, than the people could be interfered with, had they assembled *en masse*, instead of by their representatives?

In conclusion, the Committee say that the Abolitionists in Kansas had thus far sought power, by methods unknown to the law and by acts of violence, and not through the peaceful agency of the ballot-box. Claiming to have a majority of voters in the Territory, and, therefore, able to elect a Legislature and Convention, they yet ask Congress to wrongfully do for them what they may at legal times and at legal places rightfully do for themselves—that is, to change or abolish their Constitution; and in case Congress refuse to comply with their Constitutional demands, they threaten to afflict the country with an attempt at bloodshed and revolution. Unless Congress will do for them what they assert they are anxious to do for themselves, but which they willfully refuse to do, they threaten to plunge the country into civil war. This conduct is so exceedingly unreasonable as to force the conviction upon the mind that they are conscious of being in a powerless minority, and only expect to be able to compass their unwarrantable ends by departing from the general ways of peace and quiet. If your Committee are not greatly mistaken, those reckless men misjudge the American people, and will be required to seek peaceful methods for redress of all their grievances, whether they be real or imaginary.

The report recites that the people of Kansas have framed for themselves a Constitution and State Government, republican in form, and that the Lecompton Convention has, in their name and behalf asked Congress to admit her. Therefore it is declared that Kansas be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever. The bill prescribes the boundaries; contains the usual regulations relative to grants of public lands, as in the case of Minnesota, and gives Kansas, for the present, one Representative in the House of Representatives.

MINORITY REPORT OF MR. DOUGLAS.

Mr. Douglas, in his report, dissents from the views of the majority, for the reason, among others, that there is no satisfactory evidence that the Constitution framed at Lecompton is the act and deed of the people of Kansas, or embodies their will. He shows that the Convention was not clothed with competent power to establish the Constitution without the assent of Congress, which has been expressly withheld in this case. Hence the Convention only had such power as the Territorial Legislature could rightfully confer, and no more, which was to form a Constitution and send it to Congress as a memorial for admission, which could be accepted or rejected, according as it embodied the popular will; that all the proceedings of the Convention should have been held in strict obedience to the authority of the Territorial Government, while, in fact, it was declared to be in force, and to take effect in defiance of the Territorial Government, as well as without the consent of Congress, and that the only lawful election held on the adoption of the Constitution, was that on the 4th of January last, which was in obedience to the law passed by the Territorial Legislature established by Congress, with full legislative power on all rightful subjects within the Territory.

MINORITY REPORT OF MESSRS. COLLAMER AND WADE.

Messrs. Collamer and Wade submitted their views. They say that the Territorial Government of Kansas was never organized as provided for in the organic act—that is, by its own people—but was usurped by a foreign force, and conquered and subdued by arms, and that the minority was installed in power—which has ever since been sustained by the general Government, instead of being examined into and corrected. This has been done to establish and perpetuate Slavery.

The Lecompton Constitution is the result of those proceedings, and contrary to the will of the great majority of the people, legally expressed. And for Congress in its discretion to consummate this protracted atrocity, and especially for such a purpose, is a violation of the fundamental principles of Republican Government, and can produce no permanent peace or satisfaction to the people of the Territory. In the late Territorial election they have reclaimed their rights, and that Territorial Government is for the first time now moving peaceably in its legislative sphere of promised freedom.

The Lecompton Constitution and its adoption were concocted and executed to supersede and to triumph over justice. To admit it by Congress is but to give success to fraud and encouragement to iniquity, and to turn over that people, not to an election fairly and legally conducted, but to such State officers and legislators as General Calhoun shall hereafter proclaim, and on such contingency as he shall determine; and his long mysterious and inexcusable indecision and reserve, but encourages expectations in both parties—one of which is certainly doomed to disappointment.

Jack Henderson, Clerk of the Surveyor-General, and Mr. Marshall, the Pro-Slavery Governor elect of Kansas, have both arrived here.

Mr. Winston has been appointed Marshall of Kansas. He is the same person who was some time ago appointed Indian Agent of the Territory, and afterwards removed.

Joseph S. Perkins has been confirmed as Postmaster of Salem, Massachusetts.

Statement of General Calhoun—The Delaware Crossing Returns.

From the Washington Union.

Washington City, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1858.

Sir: I have already communicated to the Committee on Territories in the Senate a full statement of facts connected with the application of Kansas for admission into the Union as a State. I need not repeat those facts in this paper, as they will doubtless reach the public in a few days. It is with reluctance that I refer to matters pertaining solely to the local politics of the Territory in which I live, and with which, to some extent, I have been connected; but the various and contradictory statements that have been made by unscrupulous and irresponsible letter-writers to the public press, touching the discharge of my official duties as President of the Constitutional Convention, make the duty imperative.

Excitement, conflict and great confusion must necessarily attend the organization of governments for a community brought together from all parts of the world, and actuated by different objects, motives and prejudices. No territory ever organized in the United States has suffered more from causes of this character than Kansas. The conflict about the shaping of our institutions, so constantly directed by persons and parties outside of the Territory, has forced within its limits a class of population from every portion of the Union, most dissimilar in character and with the strongest predisposition to collision. That disorder and confusion, the violation of individual and public rights and duties, should result from such causes, may be deplored, but could not be prevented. Good men have sought the peaceful remedy to these controversies in the ballot-box. Bad men have been governed by no scruples as to public or private action. In the periodical addresses put forth by the law-and-order or Democratic Party of Kansas every foreign influence has been repudiated and every effort made to procure for Kansas the quiet peaceful settlement of all questions of public policy by the fair and honest expression of the popular will. To the fullest extent these recommendations have not probably prevailed with their own party friends, who, in opposition to a party knowing and respecting no law, may have been driven to the extremity of wrong and the violation of public right and duty. But it is not my object to go into a full examination of this subject. My object now is to place myself right before the public on the subject of the election for members for the Legislature in Leavenworth County, the statements in reference to which have been so conflicting and contradictory.

On the 13th of January—the day before I opened the returns of the Kansas elections for and under the Constitution—I was called upon by several gentlemen from Lawrence, headed by Doctor or Governor Robinson, and asked if I would be governed, in determining the result of the election in Leavenworth County, by the sworn statement of one of the judges of election at the precinct known as the "Delaware Crossing?" I replied No!—that I could not and would not go behind the election returns. It was then stated that the question was as to the legality of returns; and fraud was charged—on what information I did not learn—upon the ground that the returns sent to me were not the true returns, as approved and signed by the judges of election. To give the full opportunity of submitting testimony as to the legality of the returns, I told the gentlemen that, as the Legislature would have no duties to perform until after the decision of the question of admission, there could be no necessity for the immediate issuance of certificates of election, in that or any other case, and that the difficulty which they suggested could in the mean time be fully investigated.

This statement I made the next day in the presence of the gentlemen who were present at the opening of the returns. I also authorized Gov. Denver to state that if the judges of election would furnish me, under oath, a statement that the return made was false and fraudulent, I would treat such statement as a corrected return, and be governed by it in giving certificates of election. I knew nothing of the Delaware Crossing returns, only that the public rumor had given to the Democratic Party a majority at that precinct of some three or four hundred. I supposed the returns from that precinct were in my office, and was undeceived only when all the returns were opened and they were not found. These returns were of great importance, as they determined not only the political complexion of Leavenworth County, but of both branches of the Legislature. As they stood at the opening of the returns, without the Delaware Crossing vote, the Republicans had a majority in Leavenworth County, and, consequently, a majority of both branches of the Legislature.

In order to ascertain the truth, I sent a messenger to that precinct to see the Judges of Election and learn the facts as to the charge of fraud in the return. In the meantime, the sealed returns from that Precinct were put into my hands by Mr. Diefendorf, one of the Commissioners for Leavenworth County, and on the same day that the messenger returned from Delaware Crossing Precinct, I received the returns and the messenger's report at Weston, Mo., on the 21st day of January. The messenger brought me the following sworn statements of the Judges and Clerks of the Precinct in question:

Territory of Kansas, County of Leavenworth.

The undersigned, Judges and Clerks of the election held for State officers and members of the State Legislature, held at the precinct known as Delaware Agency, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1858, do hereby certify that the returns made by us of said election were correct and genuine, and that any statement made by any person as to the vote of said precinct can only be determined, as to its truth or falsity, by a reference to said returns made by us as Managers and Clerks of said election at said precinct.

ISAAC MONDAY,
THEODORE F. GARRETT, } Judges.
JAMES C. GRINTER,
W. C. WILSON,
JAMES FINDLAY, } Clerks.

Territory of Kansas, County of Johnson.

Before me, Sam'l Salters, an Acting Justice of the Peace, in and for the County and Territory aforesaid, personally appeared Isaac Monday, Theodore F. Garrett, James C. Grinter, Wm. C. Wilson, and James Findlay, who, being sworn, deposeth and saith that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

ISAAC MUNDAY,
THEODORE F. GARRETT,
JAMES C. GRINTER,
W. C. WILSON,
JAMES FINDLAY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of January, A. D. 1858, Samuel M. Salters, J. P.

Territory of Kansas, County of Johnson.

Before me, Samuel Salters, personally appeared Theodore F. Garrett, who, being sworn, says that on the 11th day of January he was arrested in Leavenworth County, under, as it was said, a warrant, and taken to Lawrence, by an armed party of ten or eleven, and, while he was under arrest, a proposition was made to him to make a new poll-book, (by some one of the Free-State Party in Lawrence, and he thinks by a man named Ewing,) which poll-book should be made out, so that General Calhoun would receive it, which deponent, being in durance, told him or them he supposed would be all right. THEODORE F. GARRETT.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this, the 18th day of January, 1858. Samuel M. Salters, J. P.

These depositions impressed my mind fully that the returns placed that day in my hands were true. I entertained no particle of doubt about the result, when, in the presence of Colonel Starks and others, I opened the returns, and found a majority of 379 votes for the Democratic Party. I concluded, as a matter of course, that the depositions of the judges and clerks were made with a full knowledge of the contents of the returns, then for the first time in my possession. The returns, together with the depositions of the judges and clerks, I sent to my office, at Lecompton, by Mr. Brooks, one of the clerks in the Surveyor-General's office. I am informed, in a letter from Mr. Brooks, that he placed them in the hands of General Maclean, the chief clerk in the Surveyor-General's office, on the 27th day of January. I at once said to my friends and others who approached me on the subject, that the Democratic Party had a majority in the Legislature, and authorized the publication of such a statement. I came to Washington with no particle of doubt on my mind as to the result. On the Saturday night after my arrival in Washington, I called to pay my respects to an old friend, Judge Douglas, and, before leaving, he placed in my hands a paper he had just received from Kansas. This paper contained what purported to be the depositions of the Judges of election for the Precinct of Delaware Crossing, and in which the judges deposed that there were but *forty-three* votes polled at that precinct. I could not act, or form my opinion upon a newspaper publication; but I immediately informed my friends that if the statement so made should prove true, they must inevitably control my action. I have received and opened a return from the Delaware Crossing precinct which gives to the Democratic Party a majority of 379 votes, and would thus secure a majority to the Democratic Legislative ticket of Leavenworth County, and a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, under the Constitution. If the judges of election at that precinct furnish to me, as I informed Gov. Denver before leaving Kansas, a reliable and sworn statement that but 43 votes were polled there, I should make myself a party to the fraud if I declined to be governed by the oaths of the judges. It is a question going to the legality of the returns. Of that I may judge and determine. I shall do so; and, in my determination, I shall be governed by justice and truth and the right. If it shall, as it probably will, place the Government of the State of Kansas in the hands of my enemies, no one will regret it more; but no one, not even a Black Republican, could perform the duty with more of the consciousness of right than I shall feel in the honest discharge of my official duties. I have written to Governor Denver to procure the sworn statements of the Judges of this controverted precinct, and to have them taken under such circumstances as will secure a free and unbiased exhibition of facts. By the sworn statements so procured I shall be governed in giving the certificates of election to the members of the Legislature from Leavenworth County. J. CALHOUN.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Thursday, Feb. 18.

Mr. Green, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the admission of Kansas, submitting therewith a long report, which was not read.

Messrs. Douglas and Collamer severally presented minority reports.

The reports were all ordered to be printed.

Mr. Green gave notice that he should call up the matter at an early day.

The Army bill was taken up, and the fourth section of the original bill stricken out by a vote of 24 to 23.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment to the effect that a reduction at the end of two years shall not operate on any officer at the date of the approval of this act, which was adopted.

Mr. Iverson contended that the bill reported by the Military Committee was more accordant with the views of the Administration than Mr. Johnson's substitute. Volunteers were always more expensive and less reliable than regular troops. He instanced a company of Tennesse volunteers at Cerro Gordo that ran away at the first shot. The Tennessee Senator's argument seemed to defend polygamy. If these volunteers entertained similar opinions they would be the last men to send to Utah. Instead of whipping the Mormons they would be more likely to join them, especially if Brigham Young gave them half a dozen wives a-piece.

Mr. Hamlin submitted a motion that in no case shall the force created by this act continue in service over two years, which was agreed to.

A desultory discussion ensued upon the comparative merits of the different substitutes. The Senate was but thinly attended.

Mr. Johnson said he did not justify polygamy, but merely drew a comparison showing the inconsistency of entertaining an agent of the Turkish Government which legalized polygamy, and at the same time condemning polygamy in Utah. He also defended the Tennessee volunteers.

Mr. Seward explained the views he took on the bill, which had been criticized.

Mr. Brown said if volunteers were sent to Utah, war would follow. Brigham Young will not fight unless he was forced to do so. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 18.

Mr. Henry Winter Davis made a personal explanation. He read extracts from a speech of his colleague, Mr. Bowie, containing strong language against the American Party, for its conduct during the Baltimore election, and representing him as saying, looking towards Mr. Davis: "You, Sir, have a day of reckoning. I will put you under my foot. You shall not live an hour," etc., etc. Mr. Davis wished to know whether his colleague had applied such language to him.

Mr. Bowie replied that when he thus spoke he personified the American Party. He did not mean what he said to apply personally to Mr. Davis, but to the party which struck down the Democracy of Baltimore by force and bloodshed. He repeated—a day of reckoning would come. There would be a war of the people against such wrongs. He did not say how far Mr. Davis counseled such wrongs, but, if he did, he should take the responsibility. He had personally no unkindness for his colleague, and felt grieved to think that he had wounded him. He would tell the House and the nation that he believed in his inmost soul that such Know-Nothingism would lead to bloodshed and revolution, and would counsel those trampled upon to resistance.

Mr. Davis replied, as to the opinions of his colleague touching the American Party, the House is not the appropriate place for discussing them. He merely rose to inquire whether the language of his colleague (Bowie) was applied personally to him (Davis.) His colleague's response was satisfactory.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indiana Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Shorter, on the Kansas question, said that all the Southern States were now united on the Georgia platform, and were pledged to resist, even to a dissolution of the Union, the refusal of Congress to admit Kansas because of the existence of Slavery there. He cared not whether this was constitutional, or revolutionary, or right—the South were prepared to defend it. Mr. Shorter contended that the Lecompton Constitution was legally adopted, and was republican in form. Congress has not the power to remand the Kansas Territorial Constitution, she being an independent sovereign State, by consent of Congress outside of the Union.

Mr. Shorter expressed surprise that Mr. Douglas had abandoned the principles of the Nebraska bill, fleeing before the first gun fired, and like the Parthian, throwing poisoned arrows behind him. He did not want the votes of Mr. Douglas and his followers, and if they did not reflect Northern public opinion, the sooner the South knew this the better. He contended that it was never designed to make Kansas a Slave State. The five Governors sent there were all Free-Soilers, including the traitor Walker. It had been said that the admission of Kansas would light the flames of civil war; if so, let it come; let the fires rise even Heaven high. But he thought the refusal to admit her would rather engender civil war; referring the question back to the people would inevitably invite this result. The South cannot remain in the Union on terms of inequality with the North. Under such circumstances the Southrons would not be a brave and gallant people, but mere caitiffs chained to the victorious car of the North. He would rather be a vassal of Old than New England. The word compromise was offensive to him; he would make it a penal offence for a Southron to use it; it was suggestive to his mind of surrender and base submission; it sounded, in the words of McDuffie, like the "bugle blast of a robber band." Mr. Shorter continued at some length in a similar strain, closing as follows: The religion of Plymouth Rock is intolerance, bigotry and fanaticism. Northern clergymen violated the seventh commandment after evening lectures, and when their crimes were exposed, were courted and *fêted* by the fair sex.

Mr. Zollicoffer made a personal explanation in reference to Mr. Hatch's speech of yesterday. He said that Mr. Hatch had seen proper to indulge in personal remarks prejudicial to himself and other members, and had also read certain obligations purporting to belong to the American party. Mr. Zollicoffer was a member of that party, but those obligations differed in letter and spirit from those he took in Tennessee. Mr. Hatch had denounced the obligations as treasonable and unconstitutional. In doing so he had uttered a falsehood, with which he (Zollicoffer) now branded him, and took the responsibility.

[Mr. Hatch was not present.]

Mr. Tompkins made a speech in opposition to the Lecompton Constitution. He would not inquire whether it met the sanction of the people. The time was when he would have felt justified in voting for the admission of a Slave State south of 36° 30′. That was before the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. That repeal had removed all national obligations, leaving him free to vote as his conscience dictated.

Mr. Clemens argued the legality of the Lecompton Constitution, contending that it was not necessary to submit it to the approval of the people. The President had performed his duty fearlessly and manfully.

Mr. Burroughs got the floor, and the House adjourned.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb.17.	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Calais, Me.	A. M.	N. W.	2°bz	Clear.
Portland, Me.	A. M.	N. W.	7°az	Hazy.
St. John, N.B.	A. M.	N. W.	0	Clear and cold.
Charlottetown	A. M.	N. W.	0	Clear and cold.
Sackville, N.S	A. M.	N. W.	0	Clear and cold.
Halifax, N. S.	A. M.	W.	16°az	Clear.
Eastport, Me.	A. M.	—	0	Very pleasant.
Boston Mass.	A. M.	N. E.	19°az	Indicating snow.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	N. W.	12°az	Overcast.
New-York	A. M.	N. W.	26°az	Cloudy.
Baltimore, Md.	A. M.	N. W.	34°az	Moderating.
Washington	A. M.	N. E.	32°az	Variable.
Philadelphia	A. M.	N. W.	25°az	Clear.
Vincennes, Ind.	A. M.	—	23°az	Cloudy.
Evansville, Ind	A. M.	—	34°az	Cloudy.
Prairie du Chi'n	A. M.	—	15°az	Cloudy.
Portage City	A. M.	—	18°az	Cloudy.
Milwaukee, W.	A. M.	—	10°az	Cloudy.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	—	23°az	Cloudy.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	—	30°az	Cloudy.
Springfield, Ill.	A. M.	—	24°az	Cloudy.
Fulton, Ill.	A. M.	N. E.	17°az	Clear.
Burlington, Ia.	A. M.	—	17°az	Cloudy.
Rock Island, Ill.	A. M.	N.	16°az	Clear
Toledo, Ohio	A. M.	—	22°az	Cloudy.
Detroit, Mich	A. M.	—	10°az	Cloudy.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	W.	10°az	Clear.
Dunkirk, N. Y.	P. M.	—	14°az	Clear and cold.
Hornellsville	P. M.	—	—	Cold and cloudy.
Elmira, N. Y.	P. M.	N.	18°az	Cloudy.
Great Bend	P. M.	W.	14°az	Cloudy.
Port Jervis	P. M.	—	—	Clear and cold.
Newburg, N.Y.	P. M.	N. W.	16°az	Clear and pleasant.
Rondout, N. Y.	P. M.	N.	13°az	Clear.
Auburn, N. Y.	P. M.	—	16°az	Cold and calm.
Boston, Mass.	P. M.	W.	18°az	Clear.
New-York	P. M.	W.	22°az	Clear.
St. John, N. B.	P. M.	N. W.	5°az	Clear.
Eastport Me.	P. M.	N. W.	4°az	Clear.
Calais, Me.	P. M.	N. W.	zero.	Clear.
Charlottetown	P. M.	W.	—	Clear and cold.
Sackville, N. S.	P. M.	W. S. W	2°bz	Clear.
Portland, Me.	P. M.	W.	10°az	Clear.
New Haven, Ct	P. M.	N. W.	20°az	Clear.

THE LATE STRUGGLE IN MEXICO.

Particulars of the Fight in the Capital.

OVERTHROW OF THE COMONFORT GOVERNMENT.

Restoration of Military and Ecclesiastical Despotism.

We have received correspondence and exchanges from the City of Mexico to the 2d inst. The previous mail, our readers will remember, brought down our news from the capital to the 19th ult., on which day, after an armistice of forty-eight hours, the fighting between the *puros*, headed by Gen. Comonfort, and the *conservadores*, was renewed. We are now enabled to complete this narrative of civil war, and for the facts acknowledge our indebtedness to that enterprising Mexican journal, the *Extraordinary*.

THE FIGHTING AND ITS RESULT.

During the continuance of the armistice both parties appear to have been anxious for a settlement, but the expectations of the contending factions seem to have been so dissimilar and so at variance with the feelings and wishes of their opponents that nothing was arrived at, It therefore happened that when the term of truce expired, active hostilities were recommenced. As the hour arrived, those who had remained in the capital manifested the liveliest anxiety for their personal safety. The few who were in the streets between the hours of six and seven, on the evening of the 18th ult., were seen rushing along at a rapid pace. But few tarried to exchange the civilities so frequently to be observed when gentlemen meet. The shop doors were closed and private houses were sealed. No signs of life were to be noticed as the cathedral clock pealed forth on the silence of the evening the dreaded hour. The sentinels alone trod their rounds and their challenges of "Alerta" made sad harmony as they chimed forth from th different camps.

At a few minutes after 7 the reports of musketry broke forth. The ball once commenced was kept up all night and until the hour for a truce (8 o'clock) the following morning. During the night the firing was principally from musketry, but between 6 and 8 in the morning heavy guns were brought into action and their thunders pealed sadly forth upon the morning air.

From 8 to 11 A. M. the populace moved forth, and crowds were to be seen on every corner, exchanging notes of the occurrences and speculating upon the chances of the parties to the strife. Those who had business on hand lost no time in dispatching it, and as the hour of 11 approached the streets were again deserted. The firing commenced very shortly after 11 A. M. on the 19th. The citadel, held by General Zuloaga, opened a warm fire on the convent of San Francisco, and the shower of shot and shell fell thick and fast on the convent and on the houses near to it. The fire from the citadel was warmly answered by the guns held by the Government Party from their barricades in and ranging upon the Calle Rebeldes.

The fire in the eastern part of the city—from the custom-house, the Santa Domingo and San Agustin, held by the *pronunciados*, and from the cathedral, the Profesa, the national and municipal palaces, in reply—was warm, but was carried on with lighter guns.

When night cast its shades upon this scene the position of the combatants remained about the same as on the previous morning. The day had passed without a single triumph on either side, and with very trifling loss. During the night the fire was extremely light. Still both parties were active in reconnoitering and in improving their works. This course was pursued by the combatants until after 11 the following day, (20th.)

At precisely one minute after 11 on the 20th the firing commenced. The opening with small arms was soon followed up by heavy guns and the firing of the previous day fell into insignificance by comparison. The heat of the battle was in the region of the Acordada, held by the Government troops. A bold attack was here made by the opposition from the citadel. The attacking force succeeded in making their way into the English carriage shop, in the rear and to the east of the Acordada. They then passed to the Hospicio, a building adjoining the Acordada, and from that point they were not long in gaining possession of their object. This achieved, the Government's batteries were silenced and the position fell into the hands of the attacking force.

For some time previous to the loss of the position at the Acordada there was a demand for reinforcements. A column of about 500 men was at once dispatched from the palace. This column passed in tolerable order from the Grand Plaza through the Plateros and on to the corner of the San Francisco and Vergara, where the men suffered some annoyance from the fire upon them made by their enemies stationed in the Iturbide theatre. Strange as it may appear, the column passed in safety by this fire. Not a man was killed or wounded, and it passed in safety to the Alameda. A brisk fire soon commenced between this column and the captors of the Acordada, who had then just taken possession of the barricade in front of the Hospicio. Fortunately, the fire was from small arms at first. Insignificant as was this fire it was enough to make the reinforcements halt, and a fusilade commenced which ended in breaking up the Government column. Some few were left on the field killed and wounded, many passed over, and about one hundred retreated in the greatest disorder.

The captors of the Acordada soon put their guns in position and a scathing fire was opened from their heavy pieces on the San Francisco and the streets in line, leading to the palace. Grape and canister, shot and shell, poured down the streets in rapid succession. The roar of the guns in the distance, and the crash and rattle, hiss and explosion of the missiles as they coursed the streets, gave us a terrible evidence that we were in the midst of a heavy bombardment.

The fire was commenced at about 1 P. M., and as soon as the news was heralded over the city there was a most unmistakable symptom of disaffection to be observed in the forces of the Government. So strong did this become in the convent of San Francisco that by half-past 2 P. M. Señor Comonfort in person was forced to go to that point. With three or four companions, and a riding-whip in hand, he passed from the palace to the San Francisco. His arrival was, however, too late to remedy the disaffection, and withdrawals continued until he and his few companions were left quite alone by nightfall. The forces had abandoned the San Francisco, one of the strongest points in the whole city.

Firing was kept up from all the strongholds of the city all the day, and as night settled down the only changes of the day, in a military point of view, had been the taking of the Acordada. Still it had been most apparent, from the hour of 3 P. M., that the Government forces were morally defeated. Imbecility showed itself in some of the Government leaders and others were seized with fright. The soldiers were not well paid and were discontented, and the reports that constantly met their ears were well calculated to make them desert or at least unwilling to fight. This condition of things accomplished as much for the cause of the reaction as the valor of its leaders had already achieved in capturing the position of the Acordada.

Señor Comonfort left the convent of San Francisco at about 8 in the evening, and with his few companions returned to the palace. It is supposed that during the night he arranged for an early departure on the following morning. Although firing was kept up during the night it is supposed that no positive resistance or attack was made on either side. Between 6 and 7 the following morning Sr. Comonfort retired from the palace with a dozen of his faithful friends. He left the capital by the Garita de San Lazero.

On the morning of the 21st the conquering forces entered the plaza in triumph, and Gen. Zuloaga and his forces took possession of the Palace.

The rabble flocked into the streets and all the principal avenues of the capital were crowded. Before the houses of some of the vanquished partisans large mobs collected, but the holders of the city made a bid for popularity by preventing excesses. We have heard of but one house being sacked, and cannot vouch for the certainty of that. It is reported that the house of Juan Jose Baz was sacked since the 20th.

The loss of life has been wonderfully small, considering all the firing that took place. During the whole of the fighting, since the 11th, not more than 50 lives were lost on both sides. The number of wounded, which have been collected from all the posts by Dr. Vanderlinden, amounts to about 120.

The destruction of property has been considerable. Many houses suffered severely from shells bursting on their tops, and in some cases through the roofs and walls. For a long time the streets will show the marks of what took place on the 19th and 20th. The bombardment was undoubtedly the heaviest that has ever been known inside the walls of Mexico.

The result has been a most complete triumph of the reaction in the capital. The leaders of the Puro Party have suddenly disappeared from the scene of strife, and another style of thinkers have taken the field of action.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

FORMATION OF A COUNCIL OF STATE.

The work of forming a new Government, by the election of a President, was taken in hand on Friday, the 22d ult. For this purpose a council of 28 electors (one for each State) was appointed. This council was composed as follows:

Aguascalientes—Pedro Echeverria.
Coahuila—Juan Vértiz.
Chiapas—Manuel Larrainzar.
California—Manuel Fernandez de Córdoba.
Colima—Lic. Juan Rodriguez de San Miguel.
Chihuahua—Gen. Luis G. Osollo.
Durango—Guadalupe Arriola.
The District—Luis G. Cuevas.
Guerrero—José Mariano Campos.
Guanajuato—Mariano Moreda.
Yucatan—José Miguel Arroyo.
Jalisco—Gen. José de la Parra.
Michoacan—Lic. An-onio Morán.
Mexico—Lic. Luis G. Chávarri.
Nuevo-Leon—Gen. Ignacio Mora y Villamil.
Oajaca—Manuel Regules.
Puebla—Dr. Francisco Javier Miranda.
Querétaro—The very illustrious Bishop of Tenagra.
San Luis Potosi—José Maria Rincon Gallardo.
Sonora—Pedro Jorrin.
Sinaloa—José Maria Andrade.
Tabasco—José Joaquin Pesado.
Vera Cruz—José Bernardo Couto.
Tlaxcala—Gregorio Mier y Terán.
Tamaulipas—Hilario Elguero.
Zacatecas—José Ignacio Pavon.
The Isle of Cármen—Felipe Dominguez.
Sierra Gorda—Juan B. Ormaechea.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The result of the deliberations of this Council was the election of Gen. Zuloaga as President *ad interim*. Of the 28 members 26 voted for Gen. Zuloaga. One vote was cast for Gen. Echeagaray and one for Santa Anna. After the election a commission was appointed to wait upon President Zuloaga and dictate an oath suitable to the wishes of his electors. The oath pledges the President to support the plan proclaimed in Tacubaya, Dec. 17, and reformed in Mexico, Jan. 11, The oath was taken by the President. The election and installment of the President were solemnized and celebrated by a *Te Deum* and by the customary flourish of trumpets and roar of cannon.

FORMATION OF A CABINET.

The formation of a Cabinet, the second important step in Mexican government-making, did not prove an easy task. The ambition of those holding the power seems to have been to select the very best men—men whose social positions and wide-spread reputation would at once give reputation to their Government. The parties first hit upon could not be induced to accept the positions tendered them, for various causes. The principal cause has been the easy circumstances in which most of our first men are found. They do not wish to take upon themselves the responsibilities and hard labors that must devolve upon a Cabinet member at this time.

A cabinet was, however, finally formed as follows:

Foreign Affairs—Lic. D. Luis G. Cuevas.
Interior—Lic. D. Hilario Elguero.
Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs—D. Manuel Larrainzar.
War—Gen. D. Jose de la Parra.
Fomento—Lic. D. Juan Hierro Maldonada.
Finance—Sr. Aldonado, Minister of Fomento, acts, in the meantime.

Sr. D. Miguel Migaria Azarate was appointed Governor of the District. This gentleman is popular, and has the reputation of being a most efficient officer. The Lic. D. Francisco Tavera has been named Secretary of the Government of the District.

Immediately on his acceptance of office, Gov. Azarate issued an order for those who had arms or munitions of any kind in their possession to surrender them within eight days to the Government of the District, on pain of fine and punishment. This order was dated the 21st ult.

Sr. D. Luis G. Osollo was appointed to the position of Commander-General of the forces.

FIRST ACTS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

On the 28th of January, President Zuloaga issued four decrees:

First—Restoring the ecclesiastical and military jurisdictions the extent they had on the 1st of (whole) Janury, 1853.

Second—Repealing the laws of 1856, which declared the property of ecclesiastical corporations alienable, annulling all sales of property effected under those laws, and restoring such property to said corporations.

Third—Repealing the law of April, 1856, on parochial contributions.

Fourth—Reëstablishing the High Court of Justice in the form and under the laws of 1855, and reinstailing in their office all functionaries deprived of those offices *without a cause legitimately proved.*

These decrees alone establish the character of the new Government and sufficiently show that President Zaloaga intends, if he can, to carry matters with a high hand. Commenting upon the act, the Mexican *Extraordinary* says: "In the same hour, and, we may say with one blow, all the principal works of the late Administration, under the plan of Ayutla, were knocked on the head—made as invalid as the merest rubbish that encumbers the offices of the palace. The Law-Lerdo, for the disamortization of church and corporation properties, has been annulled and the properties of the Church restored; the Law-Juarez, for the abolition of the ecclesiastical and military tribunals has been annulled, and the *fueros* reëstablished. These two laws have immortalized their authors, as well abroad as in Mexico, and some writers in other countries went so far as to compare the acts as steps from the days of black letter up to an even toe-line with the highest civilization of the nineteenth century. Such writers could not have known Mexico well, and much less her people, for now we see those laws thrown down and trodden under foot, and this last act sanctioned by the first people of Mexico, men who, for respectability, learning and polished manners, would hold high rank in any country." •

The *Courrier Français*, formerly the *Trait d'Union*, also says in the same vein: "The work is complete, and the edifice of Ayutla, assaulted on all sides, tumbled down in an hour. Mr. Comonfort will probably receive the news before sailing; it will give him matter enough for reflection during the whole voyage."

The new laws were celebrated on the 28th ult., but without any manifestation of popular enthusiasm.

Reports were current that already the new Government had filled the coffers of the Treasury Department, which have so long been in the most desolate condition. It was understood that the clergy had loaned the Government over $1,000,000.

RECOGNITION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT BY FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

The representatives of foreign Powers had all recognized the new Government.

The *Sociedad* of Jan. 30 says: "Mr. Forsyth, representative of the United States at Mexico, has addressed to the Government a communication worded in the same terms of satisfaction as those addressed by the Ambassadors of France and of Great Britain."

The French Minister had addressed Zuloaga in a very complimentary letter, thanking him for his considerate treatment of the foreign residents, and assuring him of the friendly regards of the French Emperor.

THE FLIGHT OF GEN. COMONFORT.

The Ex-President, as our readers are aware, arrived with his family at New-Orleans, in the *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz.

It is stated that on the morning previous to his departure from the City of Mexico, Gen. Comonfort had under his command 5.333 men of all arms, yet when he was compelled to abandon the palace, he had but a small remnant of his force with him.

The *Progreso* of Vera Cruz publishes General Comonfort's parting manifesto. His flight is attributed by the *Progreso* to the ignorance, or treachery, or cowardice of Gen. Trias, who, in the midst of the conflict which followed the cessation of the armistice, on the 20th January, went among the troops stationed at the most important points, told them that the insurgents were triumphant on all sides, and induced them to abandon their posts, and take flight. In the course of a few hours the panic spread so rapidly that the forces under the President were reduced from over 5.000 to less than 600 men. When this disastrous intelligence was ascertained, the friends of Comonfort entreated him to leave the city, which he finally did at eight o'clock on the morning of the 21st, in the presence of an immense multitude assembled in front of the palace, and of a strong body of hostile troops, which was advancing towards the Plaza. Thus, says the correspondent of the *Progreso*, terminated the government of Don Ignacio Comonfort, through a general and sudden defection against which neither skill, valor nor genius could prevail.

Comonfort's parting manifesto is taken up principally with the recital of the events which immediately preceded his abdication. It is mild in its tone, and reflects credit on its author. It concludes as follows:

The elements which I had united to combat the reaction having been destroyed, and the President of the Supreme Court of Justice having been recognized as a centre of Union for the States, I have resolved to expatriate myself, considering this the most proper course, under existing circumstances. In doing this, I forget neither my duties as a Mexican, nor the gratitude with which I ought to respond to the confidence of my fellow.citizens. They will find me always disposed to sacrifice myself in behalf of liberty and order, and the independence of my country.

I view with profound sorrow the ravages of civil war, since, the Republic having been weakened by a strife of so many years, the necessity of peace becomes every day more imperious. The good men of every party, relinquishing their resentments, may contribute to its restoration. In this conviction, I have been strengthened by the experience acquired during the difficult days of my administration. It may be said that it is impracticable, and, perhaps, at this time, impossible; but it is the desire of a man of heart, (*un hombre de corazon*,) who aspires only to the good of his country.

As I desire that my departure may not be interpreted in an unfavorable manner, and that the noble motives which impel me to this step may not be misunderstood, I declare in the face of the nation that, tranquil in the testimony of my conscience, I shall always be ready to answer for my conduct. I bear neither hatred nor resentment against any person. I offer to the Supreme Being my fervent prayers for the happiness of the Republic.

IGNACIO COMONFORT.

THE REVOLUTION IN THE COUNTRY.

From Queretaro the *Extraordinary* publishes correspondence, dated Jan. 26, stating that Gen. Doblado was there with 3,000 men, with whom, and 300 more under Arteaga, he intended to march against the capital. Gen. Parrodi is reported to have left Guadalajara to join Doblado, but to have subsequently retraced his steps, although he had a very large and superior force under him. Rumor, however, alleges disaffection among his followers as the cause of his returning. The Constitutionalists, under Juarez, are resolved to stand their ground there, and await an attack from the Zuloaga Government.

Correspondence from Puebla, dated Jan. 25, states that there had been numerous arrests there, among them that of Mr. John Vesche, formerly Prussian Consul there.

Toluca had been entered by Gen. Miramon without resistance, and Gen. Benito Haro had been appointed Commandante. Gen. Blancarte is reported to have gone to Jalisco to operate against the Constitutionalist or Juarez party, in which Señor Ruiz is Secretary of the Interior.

Don Juan Alvarez, it is stated, has his forces, already under arms in the State of Guerrero.

General Alfaro had pronounced at San Luis in favor of Santa Anna as Dictator. Parrodi had started for San Luis at the head of a division, probably to attack Alfero. Previous to this he had had a conference with Juarez.

Particulars are received from Oaxaca of the defeat of the Cobos party. The reactionists lost 400 men. The garrison of Santo Domingo made a sortie, caught the enemy sleeping, and made short work of gaining an easy victory. The dispersion was complete.

From Guaymas we learn the Indians have been committing sad depredations. The marines from a British man-of-war had to be landed to protect the town from pillage.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Loring Ordered for Execution—Police Justices—The Marriage Laws—Anti-Slavery Resolves—Cushing on Many Things, and Wrong on all—Reported Appointments—The Maine Democracy—The New Banking Law—Mr. Wolcott—Theatrical Items—Raleigh, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1858.

On the 13th there was reported to our State Senate a bill which, under pretence of consolidating the Probate Courts and the Insolvent Courts, provides for the execution of Judge Loring. Loring is Judge of the Probate Court of Suffolk County, the most important tribunal of the kind in New-England, and the best paid. He has made himself conspicuous, as a United States Commissioner, in issuing warrants for the arrest of fugitive slaves, a business held here in about as high estimation as that of the hangman. The Anti-Slavery men have tried for years to get him cashiered, but though the Legislature has twice asked for his removal, he has thus far escaped the consequences of his dirtiness. Governor Gardner, who was a kindred spirit, always protected him. Despairing of reaching him directly, because Gov. Banks is rather shy of radicalism, the Judge's foes have been induced to consent to the plan of consolidating the two Courts named above, and creating a new one, in each county, to do the work of both old ones. The Judge, should the bill pass, —and no one supposes it can be thrown out,—will cease to be an officer by the abolition of his office. To the new Court Gov. Banks is expected to appoint a new man, and then Mr. Loring will be able to devote all his time, care, attention and legal knowledge to the important business of "nigger-catching," and aid in the preservation of the Union, the integrity of which, I see by the papers, is threatened, for the thousand-and-oneth time, by our august masters of the land of the sun.

The new arrangement will save about $3,500 a year, and place a large number of offices at the disposal of the Government; but it is probable that many of the present Judges and Registers will receive the new offices, so that the matter o patronage will not be important, and corruption need not be feared. There will be a hot battle in the House over the bill, as Gen. Cushing and his friends will fight hard for Loring, whom they look upon as a victim to nationality; but the opposition is so weak in the Senate that the bill will go through that body without much troub e. Loring is expected to be provided for by the General Government after he shall have been *tabooed* by the local Government. The President ought to take care of a gentleman who has sacrificed thousands for the sake of the Union; and even Republics are not ungrateful for the kind of work the Judge has done.

We are to have Police Justices in the several counties. There are 4,000 Justices of the Peace, and more, in the State, and they have become as marked nuisances as mosquitoes in the dog-days. Gov. Gardner made a thousand in 1857, showering commissions as lavishly as Louis Philippe showered ribands and crosses of the Legion of Honor among the French. Had he been reëlected, not one of us could have hoped to escape being made a J. P., and he would have had to invent a machine to fill out and sign commissions, which cost him nothing, but the people much.

The subject of amending the marriage laws is before our Legislature, and it is supposed that what relates to the banns will be changed. It was thought that the old law was bad, and that it not only kept people from wedding, but sent many of those who did wed into neighboring States, where they were married by "foreign" clergymen. This was cutting into our "domestic industry," in two ways, which was not to be endured by the people of a State so strongly wedded to "protection" as ours. Accordingly, the law which required the publication of the banns, the "publishment," as it was called, was repealed, and men and women were allowed to marry in just as much haste as they pleased, to repent at their earliest leisure. It is now contended that much evil has followed from the change, that "confiding females" have been imposed upon, in many instances, and married to men who had already as many wives as would have satisfied a Mormon elder, and that we must return to the old practice, or adopt something like it. According to that practice, fourteen days' notice was virtually given, a sort of Hamburgh grace, of a man's intention to abandon his liberty, and in that time it was possible to have all his former wives "turn up," if wives he had. It has been suggested that it would be the best way to publish all "intentions" of marriage in the newspapers, as marriages themselves are now published, and that would be sure to make the facts public enough. As things now are, there is really no notice given, and one's ruin can be accomplished before a friend can interfere to prevent it.

A series of resolves about Slavery and the Dred Scott case has been laid before our House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, though even one Republican member objected, in his extreme zeal for a short session, to taking up time with the discussion of such subjects. There will be a field day when they come up, as General Cushing declared there was no truth in them, and they attack the Pierce Administration, of which he was one of the items. He has been very busy of late, and the other day he made some flaming remarks in favor of white humanity, going the whole length of the doctrine that "niggers" are "niggers," and can't be made into citizens. This is strong national meat to come from an old abolition shop.

The General has also delivered a lecture on the perfection of Irishmen, showing that they are the noblest of peoples. In the course of his lecture he announced that it was at the battle of Inkermann that Sir Colin Campbell repelled cavalry by drawing up his infantry in line, which is differently stated in authentic works. According to the lecturer, Sir Colin stole the idea from Jeff. Davis' doings at Buena Vista; but it was not original with either of the brave soldiers named, and was practiced before either Buena Vista or Balaklava was fought. Not to mention other instances, the 44th (British) regiment, 2d battalion, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hamerton, received French lancers, in line, at the battle of Quatre-Bras, (June 16, 1815,) and not only repulsed them, but caused them to be almost totally destroyed. The infantry were only two deep, and were assailed on their rear, when one rank only faced about, and repulsed the cavalry; and it was while the latter, after their repulse, were seeking to return to their own army, that the front rank of infantry opened upon them, and aided in their destruction. The affair was the more remarkable, because the English were taken by surprise, and the mode of receiving their gallant adversaries was not a matter of choice, but of necessity. They had not time to form a square; and the 42d, which was close to them, suffered severely in making that formation. Indeed, one of the reasons why the cavalry were so effectually repulsed was, that they had got so near the English that the latter were unable to make every shot tell, and did so, because their own destruction was certain if they did not destroy their enemy. The battalion was 455 strong, and so could not have presented a very long front, particularly as the light company was on one of the flanks. So near came the cavalry, that there was a fight between Ensign Christie, who carried one of the colors, and a French lancer, the former being severely wounded, and the latter killed by several soldiers, as he sought to bear away a fragment of the color on the point of his lance.

We have reports of the appointments of men to different national offices, but nothing certain. Quite a number of places fall in about these days, and unless there has been a change of policy resolved upon, they will be in possession of new men ere long, though some of the old occupants die hard. Paul R. George is at Washington trying to keep Hildreth in the Lowell Post-Office, and he may succeed, though the fact that he was opposed to the Nebraska bill, and aided those Democrats who prevented the election of Hibbard and Welles to the United States Senate, by the New-Hampshire Legislature, will not tend to make him a very effective advocate according to the present mood of Mr. Buchanan's mind, not to mention Mr. Buchanan's Postmaster-General, who has butchered more Democratic Postmasters in New-England than fell under the axes of Whigs in the days of Harrison, Tyler, Taylor and Fillmore.

In Maine there are indications that Lecomptonism is doing its perfect work on the Democracy. The Augusta *Age*, which hitherto has steadily battled for Democracy and Slavery, is now becoming restless, and talks very plainly about what is going on, and what is likely to happen from it. As there was only about 25,000 majority in Maine against the Democrats in 1856, any further loss of theirs would reduce the Republicans to adopt the policy of the old Mexicans, who spared the Tlascalans in order that they might have a tribe whence to get their victims for the sacrifices, and to fight with.

The proposed new banking law is expected to find no large amount of favor in the Legislature, as not a few of the members of that body are owners of that sort of property of which its success would materially lessen the value. Our country Banks make good, steady dividends of (say) eight per cent., and this they could not do, nor anything like it, if they were forbidden to "furnish a currency" in the shape of rags. They force their circulation, by which I mean they discount notes on the condition that the persons favored with the loans shall keep their bills out for a certain length of time; and they give the preference to borrowers who are about to go great distances to buy cattle, agricultural produce, or anything else. In this, and other similar ways, the rural Banks manage to keep their small bills out, and find them profitable. The city Banks have no such facilities for getting up, or keeping up, a circulation, and, therefore, they do not much mind the bill that has been reported; but the rural rag-shops will be down upon it and cause its rejection. From present appearances, I should say that its prospects are extremely dubious, merely on private accounts, and without placing any stress on the fact that, with its passage, would disappear our surest source of great revenue, one that has existed for almost half a century, though not always so large as it now is. Our Boston economists, who used to be made so wrathful at the mere thought of any one believing that so base things as gold and silver were inferior to paper with which they had anything to do, must now restrain their reforming zeal, and be content with moderate measures.

Isn't it amusing that the hounds, who were turned out in the belief that they were to hunt Gov. Banks, should have nosed Gov. Gardner's partner, Mr. Wolcott? Some of those persons who, ten days ago, were stern as a bloody old Roman about to cut off his son's head or loan his wife, and declared that all private rights should be made to give way to the advancement of the public good, are now shocked at the thought of those rights being disregarded in the person of Mr. Wolcott. Long before the corruption humbug was started, it was a matter of surprise where Mr. Wolcott got his money, and there were those who accused him of being on intimate terms with a famous old fellow who had very close business relations with Mr. Thomas Walker in by-gone days. I dare say he was quite as honest as his neighbors, and I hope that he'll have pluck enough to stand up for his rights. It is lucky for him that he is where he is in politics. Had he been on the other side, boots and thumbikins wouldn't have been bad enough for him. The boot then would have been indeed on the other leg, and would have been made to fit with wedges, after the good old Scottish fashion so highly approved by Satan.

Mayor Lincoln yesterday appointed two hundred and fifty policemen, and the Aldermen confirmed the appointments. Few changes were made. The Democrats recommended General Arnee for the place of Chief of Police. The General is an excellent fellow, a man of ability, and of irreproachable character; but I suppose the Mayor thought it was no business of his to find offices for Democrats who have been removed from the national service by the President or his agents. Gen. Arnee was in the first "batch" of removals made by Collector Austin last Spring, though a better officer it would not have been possible to name from among the occupants of the Custom-House.

Mrs. Barrow will take upon herself the cares and troubles of management on the 1st of March, on which day she will open the Howard Athenæum, with her husband for chief, and Henry Wallack for Stage Manager. I hope she'll have no cause to regret her ante-managerial days.

The Ravels are as attractive as ever at the Boston. They are playing a "farewell engagement," as it is called. I should think a farewell to such houses as they have, would be a melancholy piece of business, and cause very sincere tears to be shed.

Mr. Kalloch retired from the ministry on Sunday last, when he preached his farewell sermon, his subjects being the sufferings of this world and the happiness of the world to come. I'd rather have his opinion of the sort of happiness that this world affords, as he is probably an expert here, while as to hereafter, he knows no more than you or I.

We had 71 deaths last week; several from scarlatina, which is raging in various parts of the State, entire families being ill from it in some places.

The anecdote mentioned by your clever correspondent "Pat," the details of which he does not recollect, but which proves that King James I. pronounced Raleigh's name as if it were Rawley, is this: After the monarch's arrival in England, Sir Walter was introduced to him, whereupon the crowned and sceptered brute said,—Rawly! Rawly! true enough, for I think of thee very *Rawly*, mon?" James believed that Raleigh was opposed to him, and, indeed, to the succession of the House of Stuart to the English throne, and so he hated him. It is not unlikely that the King was right in believing Raleigh his enemy, and I have read somewhere that Raleigh would have had a Republic established in England on the death of Elizabeth. There never was a greater aristocrat than Sir Walter, and he was a Republican, if at all, after the fashion of Servilius Ahala and Fletcher of Saltoren. He lived at a time when a sort of aristocratical Republicanism was becoming common with men of the patrician order, and the effect of which was seen in the next generation of Englishmen, who sent Premier, Primate and King to the scaffold. What they had seen Holland do must have had much effect on the minds of Englishmen of the last half of Elizabeth's reign. Then the French Huguenots, who were ultra aristocrats, were practical Republicans. Finally, the example of Venice—so stable was her polity—had a magical effect on the minds of men who saw how terribly monarchies had been shaken both in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, not to mention the wars of the Roses in the fifteenth. But it would be a mistake to suppose that there was any democracy in the minds of the Republicans of that age. If Raleigh was a Republican, he was no Democrat. He scorned "the masses," they being in his estimation rascals. When old Burleigh drew up his "Advices to his Son," he incorporated these sentences in them—"I advise thee not to affect, or neglect, popularity too much. Seek not to be Essex; shun to be Raleigh," Sir Walter was as much hated by the people as Essex was loved by them. The popular eye is always taken by showy qualities, and not often by solid merit.

Thyme.

Russian Views of the Anglo-Prussian Nuptials.

One of the Paris correspondents of *Le Nord*, of the 28th of January, endeavors to appreciate the political import of the family alliance just concluded between the royal families of Prussia and England, with a view of showing that the sombre reflections of some of the continental journals on the subject are without foundation. The correspondent combats the notion of an Anglo-Germanic alliance, with the alleged object of constituting a counterpoise to a supposed Russo-French alliance. To render such a policy possible, the relations between France and England on the one part, and Russia and Prussia on the other, must undergo a great alteration. But these relations have never been better than at the present moment. The relations between England and Russia were, it is true, for some time less satisfactory than could be desired, but this is now passed, and the correspondent of *Le Nord* adds: "I can assure you—and you know I am not in the habit of hazarding assertions—that very shortly the relations between England and Russia will be reëstablished on a footing of cordiality which so well suits the reciprocal interests of the two countries, and the peace and prosperity of Europe." Far from regarding the union of the august houses of Prussia and England as a germ of division amongst the Great Powers, it ought to be considered as the pledge of a common and lasting cordiality, equally advantageous for all. England is united to France by the ties of interest and of sincere friendship. Her relations with Russia are cemented by similar ties, and the recent royal marriage cannot but render them closer. Russia thus finds herself drawn towards England by Prussia as well as by France, with which latter Power she is more strictly united than ever.

A correspondent of *Le Nord*, at St. Petersburg, also regards the marriage of the Princess Royal of England to a Prussian Prince as consolidating the present pacific tendencies of Europe. It also indicates that the policy of England tends towards that peaceful traditional policy from which Prussia has never swerved. On the other hand the commerce between England and Russia is too important to both countries to permit us to regard with any other feeling than that of satisfaction the frank and loyal *rapprochement* between the English policy and the pacific policy of Prussia.

The Baker Divorce Suit in Auburn.—The suit of Baker *vs.* Baker excited considerable attention in the Court yesterday, and drew a large crowd of idle men to listen to the stories of a woman's dishonor, and have their prurient curiosity gratified with testimony of weakness and frailty. Happily, for want of such testimony, the greedy audience were not entirely gratified. The case was merely an illustration of an ill-assorted marriage. The husband morose, taciturn, having a disrelish for amusement, and preferring the quietude of home; the wife gay, fond of society, beautiful and attractive. Of course, the "green-eyed monster," jealousy, would naturally spring up, and this action was the result. Nothing was proven on the trial compromising in the least the honor of the defendant, and the jury accordingly acquitted her without leaving their seats. The lady, on the rendering of the verdict, was surrounded and congratulated by her friends, many of whom were present.

If these suits *must* be brought, we conceive that the morals of a community would be served to a great extent if they could be conducted with closed doors, that a gaping multitude of persons not directly interested, but who attend for purposes of gratifying idle curiosity and feasting on the disgusting developments connected with such suits, might be debarred from entering. Where the modest woman is not only *modest*, but virtuous and innocent, such a punishment is too enormous for her to be called upon to undergo. The lascivious gaze, the rude jest, the imprudent stare, are enough to mantle the cheek of the modest woman with the deepest blush of shame, and turn the Court of Justice into a piece of cruel torture.—*Auburn Advertiser.*

The Defender of Lucknow.—Colonel Inglis, the defender of Lucknow, India, is a grandson of Rev. Dr. Chales Inglis, who was rector of Trinity Church, New-York, from 1777 to 1783. He was a violent Tory during the whole revolutionary contest; and upon the conclusion of peace in 1783, being too much compromised to remain here, he left New-York with the British army, and went to Nova Scotia, where he was soon afterwards appointed Lord Bishop of the Colony, and died in 1816, aged 82 years. His son was also made Lord Bishop in 1825; and the son of the latter is now Colonel Inglis.

The Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum, of Illinois, has 62 mutes, and 28 blind pupils—total 90. A new building is needed, the present accommodations being insufficient. The work on the new edifice is at a stand-still, and appropriations are called for to finish it. Mr. Fay continues in the office of Principal.

A revival of great interest has been experienced among the Welsh inhabitants of the neighborhood of Steuben, Remsen, and other places in the County of Oneida, New-York.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday, Feb. 19.

Common Pleas—*Part II.*—Nos. 36, 41, 106, 108, 110, 11, 60, 112, 113, 116, 121, 123, 124.

Superior Court.—Nos. 530, 272, 27, 29. 263, 183, 487, 277, 288, 432, 447, 204, 143, 238, 230, 570, 471, 75, 360, 361, 493, 546, 573, 575, 577, 581, 584, 586, 513, 486, 505, 102, 334, 476, 588, 589, 591, 593, 596, 597, 600, 315.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—Nos. 59½, 441, 528, 533, 615, 688, 1356, 1470, 1504, 1642, 1813, 1816, 1825, 1970, 2019, 2022, 2169, 2177, 2194, 2212, 2232, 2261, 2264, 2304, 2305, 2239, 2003, 2418, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2380, 2620, 2696, 2734, 2770, 2780, 2786, 2797, 2796, 2818, 2821, 2898, 2915.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

Before Hon. Justices Davies, Clerke and Sutherland.

IMPORTANT PRACTICE QUESTION—VERIFICATION.

Blaisdell vs. *Raymond.*—This was an action brought against the New-York Times to recover damages for an alleged libel contained in an article published at the time of the Burdell inquest, criticising the testimony of Dr. Blaisdell, an important witness before Coroner Connery. The defendants put in an unverified answer, although the complaint was verified. The plaintiff's attorney returned it on that ground. The defendant's attorney then moved to compel the plaintiff's attorney to receive on the ground that under the act of 1854 it was not necessary for the defendant in a libel suit to verify his answer, inasmuch as he would be privileged from testifying if called as a witness. The motion was granted and the plaintiff appealed. The appeal was argued by Mr. C. F. Wetmore for the plaintiff, and Mr. Abbott for the defendants. The Court intimated that the statute was conclusive upon the question that the verification might be omitted, but took the papers. Decision reserved.

Singular Action for Damages.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Hon. Judge Daly.

Charles F. Halsey vs. *Charles H. Moore.*—This was an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff, from the careless firing of a rifle by the defendant. The amount claimed by the plaintiff was $10,000. He alleged that on the 25th of March, 1857, the defendant discharged a rifle loaded with powder and ball against the dwelling of the plaintiff whilst he was there sick; that the ball penetrated through the exterior wall of the house, and so severely injured the plaintiff that his life was despaired of; that in consequence of the wounds sustained by the negligence of the defendant the plaintiff was prevented from carrying on his business, and suffered damages to the amount claimed. On the part of the defence a general denial was set up by counsel, who contend that the gun or rifle went off accidentally as the defendant was carrying it up-stairs to his bedroom, and that the general health of the plaintiff was improved rather than injured by the occurrence, as he was at the point of death before, but has since nearly recovered. The plaintiff was called, and testified that he was about thirty-two years of age, and the foreman in a silk factory; he knew the defendant, who resided next door to him at the corner of Wooster and Houston streets; in March last he (plaintiff) was in bed with his wife, when he received a wound in the right thigh: the bed was in the back room; the ball came through the partition outside of the room; the plaintiff was sick for several weeks, during which time consultations of physicians and surgeons were held, and the plaintiff submitted to four operations before the ball could be extracted; during this period he could not attend to his business; himself and his wife and three children were supported by contributions from their friends. Dr. Finnell was examined as to the nature of the injuries received by the plaintiff, and testified that he was for a long time in a very critical situation; he had to be operated upon under the influence of chloroform, and was at any time likely to die from hemorrhage of the wound, or from lockjaw, and needed constant watching and surgical assistance.

The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff of $2,500.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—Feb. 18.

Before Justices Osborn and Brownell.

The Crier opened the Court at the usual hour. There were 32 prison cases, 2 suspended cases and 13 bail cases—47 altogether—on the calendar. The Court-room was (again) exceedingly cold, and the Clerk was directed to tell Miss Holden, who "receives $60 or $70 per month," said Judge Brennan, "for keeping the Court-rooms in order," that if the room was not cleaner and better heated hereafter, the Judges would not certify her bills.

William Walker and William Davis (colored) were arraigned on two complaints, in which they were charged with stealing articles of wearing apparel from Johanna May and Ann Meehan. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say? "I don't know nothing about it," they both said. Davis was 18 years old. *Judge Osborn*—There are two complaints against you. We find you both guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for 6 months each.

Thomas Maloy had stolen a barrel of whisky from Christopher Wohltman. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—I was passing along, and two others were rolling the barrel along——. *Judge Osborn*—Yes, you were all three rolling it along, this man says. This being your first offence, we sentence you to the Penitentiary for 3 months.

Patrick Nolan was asked if he was guilty of stealing (Feb. 15) a buffalo robe, the property of John Kelly. "Not guilty, Sir," said he; "I never stole a buffalo robe in my life." The complainant swore he did. *Judge Osborn*—Did you see him take it? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Why didn't you stop him? *Witness*—I thought it was jokin' he was. *Judge Osborn*—Did he stay in the stable all night? *Witness*—I don't know, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Did you come away and leave him there? *Witness*—Yes, Sir, I did. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, gammon! Discharge him.—The prisoner was set at liberty.

Jane Duff was next arraigned. Henry Berlee was placed on the witness stand. *Judge Osborn*—Go on, Sir; what did she take? *Witness*—Two shirts, and a cap worth $2. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say, Jane? (No answer.) *Counsel*—She's deaf, Sir? *Judge Brownell*—Can't you holler to her? *Judge Osborn*—Oh, she's been here eight or nine times. *Judge Brownell*—Send her up for six months? *Judge Osborn*—Yes.—(To prisoner)—We send you back to your old quarters for six months.

Frederick Balker, a boy, acknowledged that he stole 25 cents in silver coin from Dorothea Cornelius, No. 431 Eighth-avenue. *Judge Brownell*—Suspend sentence? *Judge Osborn*—Well, he works in the place, it seems. *Officer*—She says she lost some jewelry some time ago. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, well, there was a burglary down town last night, too, but 'taint likely he committed it. Discharge him.

Edward Keegan was accused of stealing two shillings worth of manure (Feb. 16.) John W. Farmer, of No. 47 Ludlow-street, who offered some time ago to feed the poor gratis, was the complainant. He did not appear. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, well, let him go. The probability is that his sympathy's so great for the poor that he won't come.

John Fitzgerald was brought to the bar charged with an assault and battery on his father, James Fitzgerald, (Feb. 16.) *Judge Brownell*—What did you beat your father for? *Prisoner*—I didn't beat him. *Judge Brownell*—The old man says you did. *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty and send you up for one month, in the hope that that will subdue your ugly temper. *Prisoner*—He's swearing me into prison. *Judge Brownell*—What! your own father? It ain't likely. *Judge Osborn*—Take him away.

Bridget Coughlin, it was alleged by Honora Shelly, "scratched her face and used abusive language towards her." *Counsel*—Did you strike her? *Witness*—Oh, be G—d, afther her strikin' me. Look at me arm. Look at me hair.—The witness exhibited a handful of hair wrapped up in a paper, which she said the prisoner had pulled out of her head. *Counsel*—Here's the other one's hair; enough pulled out to make a wig.—The prisoner exhibited several handfuls of hair which she said the complainant had pulled out by the roots from her head during the tussle. *Judge Osborn*—A cat fight! *Witness*—Me arm is poulticed. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, clear out! *Witness*—An' me hair—. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, go away! Discharge her.—The prisoner left the Court-room holding up her detached tresses, saying, "An' who's to put me hair back, Judge? Who's to put me hair back!"

John J. Hilyer had a quarrel with Charles Crobus about some money, (Feb. 15,) which ended in a fight in which Hilyer was the aggressor. Hilyer was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery. *Counsel*—The old man (complainant) don't want to be hard with him, though, if the old man hadn't been too much for him he'd 'ave opened him.—Hilyer was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month. *Counsel*—Will your Honor make an order that he give up the $5 gold piece that he's got; it's our property. *Judge Osborn*—We can't do that.

Thomas McAlpin, a little boy, was charged with an assault and battery on Jeremiah Lynch, who said he hit him with a stone. The boy said Lynch struck him with a switch. *Judge Brownell*—Did you hit him with a switch? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Judge Brownell*—On your oath did you hit him with a switch? *Witness*—Well, I hit him with a box and then with the switch.—He had been in prison several days. *Judge Osborn*—We'll find him guilty and suspend sentence. He's been punished enough.

John Sullivan was charged with beating his wife Bridget. *Judge Osborn*—Want to punish him? *Bridget*—Not this time, Sir. *Judge Brownell*—Not this time. John, take your wife home. John obeyed with commendable alacrity.

Philip Trainor was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months for beating his wife Betsey. It was not the first time he had been before the Court.

Thomas Duncy, a little boy, stole (Feb. 16) from Henry Kanach, No. 133 Chatham-street, 13 iron tablespoons, worth 39 cents. *Judge Osborn*—Well, that boy looks as if he was in a very destitute condition. *Agent S. P. D. Society*—This little fellow said he never did so before. *Judge Osborn*—Well, this man says they're always stealing around there. (To complainant)—Willing to let him off? *Complainant*—Well, yes, Sir.—The boy's mother stood beside him at the bar. *Judge Osborn*—Take him home this time, but don't let him do so again.

Lewis Leppen, a Frenchman, committed an assault and battery on Officer James F. Newell, of the Third Ward Police, (Feb. 15,) attempting to stab him with a large dirk-knife. *Judge Osborn*—I think a man like that should be put out of the way. *Counsel*—He says he only came from New-Jersey on Monday. *Judge Osborn*—How is it that he was arrested on the spot, then? He's a dangerous man, counselor. We send him up for four months.

John Stevens, John Williams and John Johnson, as it has already been stated in the TIMES, were caught in some of the rooms of the Orleans House, No. 77 Cortlandt-street, between 8 and 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. Ellen Ryan, a chambermaid, who found one of them in the bar-keeper's room, and locked him in, entered a complaint against Williams and Johnson; Stevens was taken to Boston by an officer from that city to answer a charge preferred against him there. The prisoners were tried and found guilty. *Judge Osborn*—Three months each. That doesn't chafe 'em a bit See how cool they take it.—The prisoners put on their hats and sauntered leisurely into prison in charge of an officer.

The case of Julius Seddler, charged with stealing a tub of butter from William Smith, storekeeper at the Astor House, was adjourned for the second time at the request of the prisoner's Counsel, who said he would prove his client's innocence. *Judge Osborn*—That's what amuses me; after a man's pleaded guilty, you undertake to prove him innocent. It's a new system of practice that don't prevail in any Court but this, I guess.

Lewis Frinck was accused of stealing an iron screw wrench, worth $1 50, (July 20,) from Benjamin C. West. *Judge Osborn*—He has pleaded guilty once. *Counsel*—He has always denied it to me.—Witnesses were examined. *Counsel*—I want to use some of the testimony in this case in another case. If your Honor'll have the kindness to take the minutes of it. *Judge Osborn*—We never take minutes. The prisoner was tried and acquitted.

Patrick Fitzgerald was charged with assaulting and beating Gilbert Jane. *Witness*—Last Saturday night I went to get a basket of apples. *Judge Osborn*—Oh! tell us what he did. *Judge Brownell*—What did he do? *Witness*—Well, I met him on the sidewalk and he struck me.—The prisoner said the complainant called him bad names. Another witness was called who swore that he did not. *Prisoner*—He lies, Judge; he's hired; he's a monkey-man.—Fitzgerald was found guilty and fined $10. He could not pay it, and was taken into prison.

The last case tried was that of Charles August and Josephine Schenck, charged with assaulting and beating Catharine Ruling, a German woman, (Feb. 15.) *Counsel*—Do you live with a man? *Witness*—No Sir; I can swear a hundred oats I do not! *Judge Brownell*—Did you strike this woman? *Witness*—No, Sir; I can swear a hundred oats I didn't. *Judge Osborn*—Discharge the man. We find the woman guilty, and suspend sentence for the present.

At this point—"We must adjourn all the rest of the cases, Mr. Johnson," said Judge OSBORN," addressing the Clerk "It's too cold. Ugh! I can't sit here any longer. (To an officer)—Adjourn the Court, Latter."

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Annual Report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, President CLANCY in the Chair. A petition was received from the inhabitants of Staten Island asking for a ferry slip at the the Battery. The communication was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

STREETS OPENING THROUGH BLOOMINGDALE-SQUARE.

The following was referred to the Committee on Roads:

Whereas, Bloomingdale-square has, by an act of the Legislature, been taken from the map of the City, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation take immediate proceedings to cause the streets running through said Square to be opened according to law, viz.: Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets from the Eighth to the Ninth avenues.

AN UP-TOWN POST-OFFICE.

Mr. BRADLEY offered a resolution in favor of a Post-office up-town, which was referred to the Special Committee on Post-offices.

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICIALS.

Alderman BRADLEY offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, It appears from the recent Message of his Honor the Mayor, the salaries now paid to the officers of the City Government and persons employed in the various Departments, have been increased within the last seven years from $200,000 to over $600,000, and it otherwise appearing that many sinecures exist that could without detriment to the public interest be abolished; and

Whereas, It is believed by his Honor the Mayor that the public business can be better performed for the honor and *eclat* obtained by an official, than for a salary; and it being the desire of the Common Council to reduce the expenses now incurred where it is practicable, and to exact a fair equivalent in services to the City from the liberal salaries now paid to its numerous officials; therefore be it

Resolved, That with a view to secure an economical administration of the City Government and to equalize the duties and expenses attending the same, it be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices to inquire into the duties and salaries now paid to all persons holding office under the City Charter, with a view to equalize and define the same; and if the services now rendered cannot be performed at an expense much less than that now paid.

The Committee on Lamps and Gas reported in favor of continuing the contract with Smith D. Bellows for furnishing oil, until such time as there shall be a Street Commissioner. The report was adopted.

THE CITY HALL COMMISSIONERS.

A communication was received from the City Hall Commissioners, in which they state that, being unable by the terms and provisions of the act to perform any active duty towards the accomplishment of the object thereof, without the coöperation of the Municipal Government of this City, they made a communication to the Common Council, May 14, 1857, stating their readiness to commence their duties, and requesting such action on the part of the Common Council as might be deemed proper to give effect to the said act; that having received no response, they sent in a second communication in July for the necessary coöperation, but that the second was equally unsuccessful. They say that, actuated by a desire to acquit themselves from any charge or imputation of having neglected their duty, they would now again respectfully call attention to the subject, and renew their request to meet and confer with a Committee from the Common Council. The communication was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

The following was received and 1,000 copies ordered to be printed:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
No. 21 Elizabeth-street, Feb. 17, 1858.

To the Honorable Common Council, City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: By the ordinances of the City it becomes my duty, as Chief Engineer, to present to your body an Annual Report of the condition of the Fire Department of the City of New-York. It is one year from this date that I was selected as Chief Engineer, and I submit for your consideration a detailed statement of the condition of the Department, and statistics that will exhibit a prosperous and efficient management of its affairs under my direction. Upon assuming the duties of my responsible position I gave a strict and rigid investigation into the discipline, efficiency and condition of the Department, and have from time to time found it necessary to make such alterations as in my judgment were demanded to secure prompt and vigilant services from this reliable volunteer department of our City Government.

The condition of the hose and apparatus upon my inauguration into the office of the Chief Engineer, I found in a measure unqualified to meet the exigencies of the Department, or prepared to answer any sudden demand for their services. By adopting a system of personal inspection, I have been enabled, after much labor, in placing nearly all of the apparatus in good order, and capable of doing duty at any moment. The amount of repairs necessary to accomplish what was absolutely needed, has been large, but the amount expended has been more than compensated by increased efficiency, and consequently less loss or damage to the property of our citizens.

The state of the Department in relation to good order and discipline, has never been equaled in its history, and I can say in fact, that rowdyism among fire companies has become entirely unknown; for which we are somewhat indebted to the prompt action of the Fire Commissioners, who in this particular have been of vast benefit to the Department.

FORCE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Department consists of 14 engineers, 1,850 members of engine companies, 1,257 members of hose companies, and 452 members of hook and ladder companies—making a total of 3,559 men—being an increase of 474 over the number stated in the last report of the Chief Engineers.

The above are divided into 48 engine companies, 60 hose companies, and 15 hook and ladder companies.

There are 49 engines in good condition, 9 ordinary, 1 building, and 2 rebuilding; 43 hose carriages in good condition, 16 ordinary; 11 hook and ladder trucks in good condition, and 4 ordinary; 27 hose tenders in good condition, 7 ordinary, and 15 building.

There is in use in the Department, 33,400 feet of hose in good order, 37,450 feet in ordinary condition, and 10,400 feet in very bad condition.

NUMBER OF MEN EACH COMPANY IS ALLOWED.

First-class engine companies are entitled to	70
Second-class engine companies are entitled to	60
Third-class engine companies are entitled to	50
Hook and Ladder companies are entitled to	50
Hose companies are entitled to	30

As per resolution adopted by the Board of Councilmen, October 20, 1856.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 31, 1856.

LOSS BY FIRES.

I am gratified to be able to report that a large decrease in the amount of losses by fire has resulted during my administration of the duties of Chief Engineer, and submit the subjoined comparative figures as the schedule of loss by fires during the years 1856 and 1857:

Total amount of loss by fires for 1856, as per last annual report of Chief Engineer	$632 030
Total amount of loss by fires for 1857, to date	428,266
Decrease in 1857	$203,764

LOCATIONS DOWN TOWN.

The leases of several of the houses now occupied by companies in the lower section of the City will shortly expire, and as the services of these companies cannot, under any circumstances, be dispensed with, it is necessary that some measures should be taken at an early day to provide them with suitable locations. The great amount of property and merchandise located below Chambers street should be at least in a position of security in relation to fires; and it is a matter requiring prompt action from your honorable body, to prevent serious and disastrous consequences from any want of force in the lower districts. The scanty population below Chambers-street renders the organization and continuance of fire companies down town a matter of great difficulty, and as the duty required is frequent and laborious, the accommodations are not of a suitable character to keep a fire organization together. I would respectfully recommend that a portion of the unoccupied public property in the lower sections of the City be appropriated for this purpose, and suitable buildings erected thereon. I trust that my suggestions in this respect will receive the attention that the urgency of the case demands.

HOOK AND LADDER DUTY DOWN TOWN.

The department has, in a measure, suffered in its efficiency by the want of proper accommodations for Hook and Ladder companies doing duty down town. There is but one hook and ladder company located within the limits of the Seventh and Eighth Districts, and for some time past the efficiency of this company has been seriously impaired from want of an adequate number of men to perform fire duty. I have consequently ordered a hook and ladder company, that is located within a convenient distance of the Eighth District, to do duty in the lower section of the City, and have found their services to have proved valuable upon every occasion.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, one of the most efficient and energetic in the Department, have been out of service for some in consequence of there not being a location provided for them by the Common Council. The house formerly occupied by this company was pronounced unsafe by the Fire Wardens, and was taken down by order of the Mayor last Summer. Since which time, this company have not performed fire duty. It is necessary that immediate measures should be taken to provide a location for Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, to enable the company to resume active service. Several Hook and Ladder companies located in the upper section of the City volunteered to perform duty down town, and I accepted their services in consequence of the emergencies of the case.

LOCATIONS FOR APPARATUS DOWN TOWN.

The locations now occupied by several companies down town, under lease of private owners, have, or shortly will expire, without any provision having been made for renewed lease or purchase of property, to continue their indispensable services to the Department.

The following companies should receive, at as early a day as possible, the attention of your body in relation to providing permanent and suitable locations:

Engine Company No. 38—Lease already expired.
Hose Company No. 20—Lease already expired.
Engine Company No. 20—New location necessary.
Hose Company No. 27—New location necessary.
Hose Company No. 56—New location necessary.
Hose Company No. 58—New location necessary.

BELL TOWERS.

The Bell Tower on the City Hall is not of such service as it should be, from its disadvantageous position. By the erection of large buildings on the surrounding locality, the "look-out" is nearly useless as an observatory, and I would suggest that such alterations be made in the cupola as will remedy this serious difficulty. The erection of the Tompkins' Market, at the junction of the Bowery, and Third and Fourth avenues, will afford a good opportunity for the erection of a cupola and alarm bell. The want of a Bell Tower in that portion of our City is much felt by the Department, and as its cost will not be of an expensive character, I hope that it may be decided upon to erect it.

BELL RINGERS.

I woud respectfully recommend that the ordinance in relation to bell ringers be entirely changed. I have at different times made complaints against bell ringers for neglect of duty, and other causes, that have been unheeded, and the parties not even reprimanded, while others, against whom no cause for complaint has ever existed, have been summarily dismissed without cause being assigned for such action by the removing power. It is unjust to many deserving men who have suffered in this respect, that their removal was obtained, not from neglect of duty, but for reasons never explained, and consequently uncalled for and injurious to the welfare of the Department. I would suggest the propriety of the ordinance being so framed as to give the nomination of bell ringers to the Board of Engineers, subject to confirmation by the Common Council.

NEW HOSE.

In a communication to your honorable body, some time since, I called attention to the necessity for advertising for 75,000 feet of new hose. The supply of hose now in use is entirely inadequate, and only by constant care is kept in partial order. New hose is wanted to promote and secure an efficient discharge of duty by the Department, and also to prevent a waste of water, that at present cannot be avoided. The necessity for an immediate contract is apparent at every fire, and it would be judicious to direct the proper authority to advertise and award the same as soon as possible.

IMPROVEMENT IN FIRE HYDRANTS.

The objection to the fire hydrants now in use consists principally in the waste, which, even when in perfect order, leaves from four to six inches of water above the valve, liable to freeze, and render the hydrant useless. This waste is a small valve worked by the pressure of water, weights, springs, &c., liable at any moment to be out of order, and in which there is no surety of action; and when out of order, it can not be repaired without digging up. In Hyde's Patent Fire Hydrant all these objections are obviated. The part of this hydrant, the construction of which is new, consists principally in the waste pipe and its connections. The lower part of the rod is bored out and a branch added, the branch being hollow; the two constituting a syphon, which, when the hydrant is closed, completely empties it, leaving no water to freeze. The valve is opened and shut by means of the screw at the top in the usual manner, and is so constructed that it shuts the waste when open, and opens it when shut. One of the recommendations of this hydrant is the simple manner in which it can be repaired; by taking off the upper part of the case in which it is inclosed, the head plate can be removed, and the entire works taken out, thereby doing away completely with digging up the streets for the purpose of repairs. The whole construction of this hydrant is too simple to get out of order, or to be above the comprehension of any one. I would recommend that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to use this hydrant, when new ones are being put down for service.

FIRE TELEGRAPH.

I would call the attention of your honorable body to the propriety of introducing the Fire Telegraph into the houses of different fire companies located some distance from bell towers. In many instances—from the peculiar position of their locality—the alarm bells are not available in carrying an alarm, and consequently companies are compelled to rely upon their own resources to enable them to be prompt at fires. The expense of such introduction would not be large, while the great benefits are self-evident and worthy of being considered and adopted.

REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS, ETC.

I have been assisted in my efforts to advance the Department to a state of efficiency by the coöperation of the then acting Street Commissioner, recognized by your honorable body, under whose authority and written direction I have caused to be repaired such of the houses as were out of order, and transacted other necessary details peculiar to the wants of the Department.

The position of the Street Commissioner's office has prevented many needful improvements, erection of buildings and providing apparatus for the use of the Department, that are needed and have been recommended by your honorable body; but I have endeavored, while unable to provide for all the wants demanded, to so manage by small expenditures that temporary conveniences and accommodation have been allowed, until the work ordered by your honorable body should be completed. I would recommend that a bureau be established under my Department, to have control over all work and supplies to be furnished, and supervision over all expenditures connected with the Fire Department. As the building and repairs to houses should naturally be a coördinate part of the duty of the Chief Engineer's Department, I would advise that an ordinance be adopted to place that duty in my Department.

BADGES.

I find the law authorizing the issue of badges to members of the Department to be productive of much evil. It has not accomplished what was designed by its introduction, but has added largely to the cause for complaint it was designed to remedy. The number of badges that are either lost or stolen amounts to over one thousand at the present time, and it is growing to be a source of dissatisfaction among members of the Department, at the necessity of wearing them. The ownership of a stolen badge gives free access to thieves, and other dangerous persons, to the close proximity of fires, where under the recognized shield of the Fire Department they can perform their nefarious calling without suspicion or interruption. It is a well-known fact that coats on which badges are worn have been stolen from different apparatus while on their way to fires, and it is not difficult to conjecture that they were taken solely for the purpose of procuring badges to give recognized admittance to a building on fire.

I would advise an amendment to the law, that the badges be abolished altogether, save for the Engineer Board and officers of Companies.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Fire Commissioners, to whom is delegated the power to try all cases of insubordination occurring in the Department, have discharged the duties of their position in a fair and impartial manner. It is a delicate, and at times almost an impossible task, to decide upon the many complicated cases that are brought before them; and though perhaps there may be difference of opinion among members of the Department, in relation to some of their decisions, yet it is acknowledged by all parties, that the Commissioners have been actuated only by a desire to advance the interests of the Department. The selection of the Commissioner Board lies wholly within the Department itself, and the Board is responsible to that body for a faithful discharge of the duties for which they are elected, and any cause for complaint can be remedied by themselves at the proper time.

DISTRICTS IN WHICH COMPANIES PERFORM DUTY.

First District.—Engine, Nos. 1, 7, 10, 12, 15, 18, 28, 33, 36, 37, 39, 51. Hose, Nos. 7, 30, 32, 37, 39, 42, 44, 45, 46, 51, 61, 62. Hook and Ladder, Nos. 8, 9.

Second District.—Engine, Nos. 1, 10, 12, 15, 18, 25, 33, 36, 37, 39, 48. Hose, Nos. 30, 32, 37, 42, 44, 46, 51, 57, 62. Hook and Ladder, Nos. 2, 8.

Third District.—Engine, Nos. 3, 11, 24, 29, 34, 50. Hose, Nos. 11, 23, 24, 33, 35, 38, 40, 55, 57. Hook and Ladder, Nos. 2, 3, 6, 14.

Fourth District.—Engine, Nos. 3, 4, 9, 23, 24, 29, 34, 50. Hose, Nos. 5, 11, 19, 23, 24, 29, 33, 35, 38, 40, 55. Hook and Ladder, Nos. 3, 6, 12, 14.

Fifth District.—Engine, Nos. 4, 7, 9, 17, 19, 26, 28, 32, 41, 44, 51. Hose, Nos. 4, 7, 13, 16, 17, 29, 31, 34, 39, 45, 47, 61. Hook and Ladder, Nos. 5, 9, 12, 13.

Sixth District.—Engine, Nos. 8, 17, 19, 26, 31, 32, 41, 44. Hose, Nos. 4, 6, 9, 13, 16, 17, 22, 26, 31, 34, 36, 47. Hook and Ladder, Nos. 5, 11, 13.

Seventh District.—Engine Nos. 2, 5, 6, 8, 13, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 31, 38, 40, 42. Hose Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 36, 41, 49, 50, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60. Hook and Ladder Nos. 1, 11, 15.

Eighth District.—Engine Nos. 2, 5, 6, 11, 13, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 38, 40, 42. Hose Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 27, 28, 41, 49, 50, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60. Hook and Ladder Nos. 1, 15.

Yorkville and vicinity.—Engine No. 45. Hose No. 48. Hook and Ladder No. 10.

Manhattanville and vicinity.—Engine No. 43. Hose No. 59.

Carmansville and vicinity.—Engine No. 27.

Harlem and vicinity.—Engine Nos. 35 and 49. Hose Nos. 43 and 52. Hook and Ladder No. 7.

Exempt Engine performs duty under a general alarm, or when sent for by one of the engineers.

FIRE MARSHAL.

The decrease in the number of fires is owing, in a measure, to the active exertions of the Fire Marshal, ALFRED E. BAKER, Esq., who has succeeded, during the past year, in arresting numerous persons charged with the crime of arson, and the conviction of two of their number. The following arrests and convictions have been made through the efforts of the Fire Marshal:

Arrests from 1st February, 1857, to date.

Feb. 5—Patrick Gavin, suspicion of an attempted arson.
Feb. 24—Abraham Rabb, suspicion of arson.
May 18—Francis Guinand, arson.
July 4—Edward Gillan and William McKissock, suspicion of arson.
July 6—Isabella Draper and Hannah M. Gliddon, suspicion of arson.
July 13—Thomas Gallagher, suspicion of arson.
July 17—Patrick Nalley, arson; acquitted on account of insanity.
July 20—James H. Magee, suspicion of arson.
July 21—Gabriel Schwab and Henry Markerwertz, suspicion of arson.
Aug. 13—Philip Quirk, suspicion of arson.
Aug. 27—Wm. McLoughlin and James Chambers, suspicion of arson.
Sept. 6—Jos. Hacket and Francis Solopeatar, arson; sentenced to one year each.
Sept. 20—James Bradley, suspicion of arson.
Sept. 29—John Bridget, suspicion of arson.
Oct. 22—Henry Newell, (colored,) attempted arson; sentenced to four years and ten months.
Oct 28—Elena Exen, suspicion of arson.
Dec. 7—Mrs. Pamaza Cox, Julia Cox, Mary Jackson, George Cox, (colored,) arson.
Dec. 13—Charles N. Thibaudeau, suspicion of arson.
Jan. 2, 1858—Robert Dixon, arson.

Names of Persons Convicted.

Feb. 22—Michael Wogan, Jr., arson; convicted, and judgment suspended.
June 9—James Shepherd, arson; convicted and sentenced to be hung.

I subjoin the following amounts paid into the City Treasury for

OLD MATERIALS SOLD.

The following amounts have been received by me for old materials. paid to the City Chamberlain, and a copy of items filed in the office of the Comptroller:

1857, from Feb. 17, to May 25	$300 86
1857, from May 25 to July 7	215 58
1857, from July 7 to Aug. 24	400 99
1857, from Aug. 24 to Dec. 22	274 04
1857, from Dec. 22 to Feb. 17, 1858	62 45
Total	$1,253 92

In addition to the above, there is paid to the Collector of the City Revenue, $50 per annum for rent of stable in Corporation yard.

Three thousand and six dollars have been received by me for 1,503 initiated firemen's certificates, which amount, as the law directs, I have paid to JOHN S. GILES, Esq., Treasurer of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

I submit the names of persons engaged as clerks at the Chief Engineer's office, and workmen in the Corporation yard.

It is necessary to give proper attention to the details of my Department, that competent clerks, and practical mechanics and workingmen should be employed, and I have selected proper persons, qualified and diligent in the discharge of those duties.

The following persons are employed at this office, and in the Corporation yard:

Clerks—Charles A Gray, John L. Cregier, George T. Alker, Jos. R. Taylor, messenger.

Workmen in the Corporation Yard—James R. Mount, Foreman; Ebenezer Chambers, Michael J. Naddy, Henry Lewis, Hugh Bennett, David Conion, Richard Anspake, John Gunson.

INSPECTOR OF FIRE APPARATUS.

JOHN WILDEY, appointed by Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, SELAH, and Comptroller FLAGG, October, 1856.

In consequence of severe fire duty, I was attacked with paralysis in July last, while proceeding to a fire. Suffering from continued illness for some time, I was unable to attend to the duties of my position; but in my absence the able and faithful manner in which the duty was performed by the Assistant-Engineers, merits the warmest praise. I desire to bear grateful testimony to that body for the labors so well and honorably discharged by them.

The Department is in a condition that our City may well be proud of, and submitting this Report to your Honorable Body, I trust the suggestions I have made to improve its efficiency may be carried out by speedy action. Respectfully submitted,

HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

Free Academy Examinations.

The following summary gives the course of studies pursued in the Free Academy, and the names of the students who stand highest on the merit roll for the last term, which has just been concluded by the examinations. Some, whose names are not mentioned. have stood high in particular studies, but being far down on others, the names do not appear to advantage in the general result. The names are given in the order as on the Merit Roll:

Senior Studies—Greek, French, German, Spanish, Civil Engineering, Physics, Butler's Analogy. *First Students*—Godwin, Banks, Childs, Clark, Ely, Ketchum, Benneville, Plyer, Crowther, Hallock, and Blake.

Junior Studies—Greek, Latin, Spanish, English Language and Literature, Analytical Mechanics, Moral Philosophy. *First Students*—Tisdall, Fachler, Elliott, Wood, Appleton, Sanders, Seaman, Merritt, Knox, and Tauzer.

Sophomore Studies—Modern History, Differential Calculus, Synonyms, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, Drawing. *First Students*—White, Wood, E. Young, A. Young, Weightman, Black, Dwight, Chappell, Cannon, Loveredge, Raivolle, and Pinkney.

Freshmon Studies—Mathematics, Ancient History, Rhetoric, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Descriptive Geometry. *First Students*—Elliott Childs, Kimball, Sanger, Pullman Anderson, Hyde, Barnum, Kennedy, Christy, Anderiese, Crosby, H. Kimball, Cooper, Bancker, Lyon, Lowery Orr, Vienot, West, White, Wood, Armstrong, Wiley, Evans, J.H. Turner, Zeller, McGeorge and Selvage.

Introductory Studies—Algebra, Natural History, French, German, Spanish and Latin. *First Students*—Lee, C. Roberts, Rockwood Berryman, Casserly, Fitch Granberry, Leonard, Waller, Amory, Eddy, Henner, Newcomb, Page, Roof, Slocum, Wehlee Wilcox, Ladd and Vuargner.

Our Evening Schools and their Management.

There are, at present, in this City, twenty-two evening schools for males, and seventeen for females, one of the latter having been organized in the Twentieth Ward on the commencement of the current year.

The following statement is made from returns sent in by principals of the schools every two weeks, for the use of the evening school committee, and present some rather startling facts for the consideration of tax payers, and the friends of popular education. The evening schools commenced their sessions on the sixth of October last, to continue until the first of March, 1858, their entire management being placed in the hands of the executive committee of the evening schools, composed of Commissioners GEO. WHITE, of the Eleventh Ward, Chairman; Mr. WARE, of the Fourth Ward: WILLIAM SINCLAIR, of the Sixth Ward; D. SLOTE, of the Tenth Ward; E. BOOTMAN, of the Eighth; ALBERT SMITH, of the Ninth; TERENCE FARLEY, of the Nineteenth. These gentlemen divided the schools into seven districts, agreeing that each should appoint the teachers in his own district, except upon mutual agreement, while the Board of Education was permitted to vote the sum of $50,000 dollars to pay the bills of the Committee for teachers' salaries, supplies, printing and incidental expenses.

The number of teachers, appointed at the commencement of the sessions in October last, was 286, of which 100 females were appointed in the girls' schools and 46 in the male schools, and 140 male teachers. The principals receive a salary of $270; the vice-principals $195; the first assistants $150; the second assistants $135; the German and drawing teachers each receive $195, and all others are paid at the rate of $1 per night. The following list shows the grade of scholarship of the teachers appointed in each ward. The method of grading certificates that the City Superintendent adopts is by letters from A to D. In the following list, all below D are of *no grade*; and more than one-half of the whole number of appointments are either of the lowest grade or of no grade—a fact which may account for the very large number of pupils on register, and the comparatively small number of those who remain in actual attendance:

Following is the grade of Teachers in the Evening Schools of the different Wards:

First Ward—Male and Female Schools—Fourteen teachers—3 grade A; 3 grade B; 3 grade C; 5 below grade.

Fourth Ward—Eighteen teachers—6 grade A; 2 grade B; 4 grade C; 4 grade D.

Fifth Ward—Six teachers—5 grade A; 1 below grade.

Sixth Ward—Eighteen teachers—6 grade A; 5 grade B; 1 grade D; 5 below grade, and drawing teacher.

Seventh Ward—Twelve teachers—7 grade A; 1 grade B; 2 grade C; 2 below grade.

Eighth Ward—Thirteen teachers—5 grade A; 2 grade B; 4 grade C; 2 below grade. The Principal in the Female School in this Ward is of grade C.

There are two colored schools, with seven teachers; 4 grade A; 1 grade C; 1 grade D.

Ninth Ward—Seven teachers—4 grade A; 1 grade C; 1 below grade.

Tenth Ward—Sixteen teachers—7 grade A; 1 grade B; 1 grade C; 1 grade D; 6 below grade.

Eleventh Ward—Thirty-one teachers—7 grade A; 2 grade B; 13 grade C; 9 below grade.

The male school, held in Ninth-street, has an attendance of from seven to eight hundred pupils.

Twelfth Ward—Twenty teachers and five schools—8 grade A; 3 grade B; 2 grade C; 1 grade D; 6 below grade.

Thirteenth Ward—Nine teachers—3 grade A; 1 grade B; 5 below grade, including the German and Drawing teachers.

Fourteenth Ward—Eleven teachers—5 grade A; 3 grade B; 3 grade C.

Fifteenth Ward—Eleven teachers—7 grade A; 3 grade C; 1 grade D.

Sixteenth Ward—Nineteen teachers—13 grade A; 1 grade B; 2 grade C; 1 below grade.

Eighteenth Ward—Eighteen teachers—7 grade A; 4 grade B; 4 grade C; 3 below grade—one of these is sister to a member of the Committee.

Nineteenth Ward—Ten teachers—3 grade A; 2 grade C; 5 below grade.

Twentieth Ward—Ten teachers—3 grade A; 3 grade B; 3 grade C; 1 grade D.

Twenty-first Ward—Seventeen teachers—7 grade A; 5 grade C; and 5 below grade—one of these (grade C) is son of a member of the Committee, actingas an assistant to an assistant.

Twenty-second Ward—Twenty-two teachers—9 grade A; 5 grade B; 6 grade C; 1 grade D; 1 below grade.

In addition to these appointments, the Committee expended over $9,000 for supplies, during the first three months, ending Dec. 31, 1857, and their total expenditures for the same period, equals the whole sum, $50,000, set apart for Evening Schools for the entire year. In organizing the Schools, no public notice was given in any of the City journals, as had always previously been done; but bills have been rendered, for printing Evening School handbills, amounting to over $600, by a Mr. DANIEL JEWSON, who seems, on inquiry, to be identical with one of the Commissioners from the Tenth Ward. Besides, bills have been sent in, for distributing this six hundred dollars' worth of handbills, amounting to over $250, notwithstanding more than one-half of the whole number printed were sent to the schools and distributed by the teachers, without cost; and yet fewer handbills were actually displayed in the different Wards this year than in former years. There is a project now before the Board of Education to make one of the late members of the Committee, Superintendent of Evening Schools, at a large salary. As a reason for this, the Chairman of the Committee, GEO. WHITE, stated at the last meeting of the Board of Education, that $100 a month had been paid to such an officer last year. An agent was employed a part of the time last year to visit the various workshops, and to arouse public attention to these schools by means of advertising, and statistics and facts furnished to the press, the result of his observation while visiting the great industrial establishments of the City in the day time, and the schools every evening. The annual report on Evening Schools, which should have been published some time since, has not yet seen the light, the document being in the hands of the proposed new Superintendent for preparation.

GERMAN DISPENSARY.—This institution was started Jan. 1857. Mr. F. KARCK, for President; E. A. OELRICHS, Vice-President; E. S. BALLIN, Treasurer, and B. ROELKER, Secretary. It is located No. 132 New Canal-street, and was opened for the public on the 28th of May last. The physicians are appointed as follows:

Internal diseases, treated by Drs. E. SCHILLING and E. SCHWEDLER.

Surgical diseases, by Drs. E. KRACKOWITZER and L. VOSS.

Diseases of children, by Drs. M. HERZOG and A. JACOBI.

Diseases of women, by Drs. J. KAMMERER and E. NOEGGERATH.

Diseases of the Skin, by Dr. J. GOLDMARK.

The institution is open every day, with the exception of Sundays and holidays; and the hour from 12 to 1 is set apart for children and women, and the hour from 1 to 2 P. M., for all other patients.

During seven months past, 2,374 poor patients have availed themselves of this Dispensary, for whom 4,547 prescriptions were written.

The principal object of the Dispensary is to afford to indigent persons, ignorant of the English tongue, medical advice in their own tongue, and medical treatment and medicine without charge.

The number of patients treated from 28th May to Dec. 31, was:

Males	1,355
Females	1,019
Total	2,374
Under 12 years—boys	373
Under 12 years—girls	343
Total	716

According to nativity, the patients ranged:

From the United States of America	616
From other countries	1,758
Total	2,374
Of these were in the U. States less than 5 years	990
Five years and over	579
Unknown	169
Total	1,738

From Germany were 1,150; from other countries, 608.

The report of the physicians gives also a tabular statement of the diseases that were treated. The diseases most numerous were constitutional diseases, 345; diseases of the digestive organs, 339; of the respiratory organs, 225; surgical diseases, 311; and what seems remarkable, diseases of the eye, 235.

The whole amount of expenditures for the year was $1,295 69, of which $313 89 were paid for medicines and prescriptions.

The Kossuth Family in America.

Though now in a certain degree retired from public notice, we are certain that the KOSSUTHS in this country still hold a warm interest in the hearts of thousands among us. We are glad, therefore, to know that after many severe trials incident to their forced exile and sudden change of circumstances, land and language, they are now in a great degree sheltered from the cruel storms that have swept over them. The daughters of the admirable Madame MESLENYI, the Nightingale of the Hungarian war hospitals, have been most generously cared for by MRS CRUGER, of our City, and under superior teachers, have grown up to sensible and accomplished womanhood, such as would have rejoiced the spirit of their departed mother, who exclaimed on her death-bed, that she could now expire in peace, since her children would be in a better condition than if she had lived.

Friends of Madame ZULOVSKY have purchased for her a little farm in New-Jersey, where she lives in comfort with her two youngest children. Her second son is quite distinguished as a civil engineer in the West.

The gentle, discreet and accomplished Madame RUTTKAY has established a boarding school for young ladies at Cornwall, near Newburg, which promises to be highly successful. Her eldest son, a graduate of Union College, is in the Engineer Department of the Navy Yard at Brooklyn; the second is in the Navy Agency at New-York. They are gentlemanly, unexceptionable young men.

Sad as has been their lot in the loss of fortune, home, country and the cherished aspirations of a devoted patriotism, one of these ladies has been heard to declare that she looks with resignation upon what they have endured, since it has brought to her boys the knowledge of a practical and actual republicanism, in the enjoyment of which they will live here, and the spirit and science of which they will carry to Europe with them, should Hungary ever be able to call back her martyrs.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The winning horse at the Metarie course, New-Orleans, this season, is *Alarm*, once celebrated under the title of *O'Blennis*. The *Picayune* says: "Some five or six years ago, when he was young and sound, he trotted with great success, beating such nags as *Lady Suffolk*, *Lady Jane*, and many other first-class animals. In this race the "Old Horse" appeared to be "himself again," and trotted with apparently all the fire and vigor of by-gone days.

A meeting of citizens of Buffalo, opposed to closing the canal locks and mails on Sunday, and to Sunday legislation generally, was held on Saturday evening. E. A. Maynard presided, and resolutions were adopted, directing the attention of the legislators from Erie to the importance of the subject.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 11 bbls. Ashes, 2,243 bbls. Flour, 490 bushels Wheat, 15,500 Corn, 1,700 bushels and 880 bags bushels Oats, 481 bags Malt, 2,983 bags Feed, 3,734 pkgs. Provisions, and 90 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in slack request at former rates; Pots, $6 25; Pearls, $6 50 ℘ 100 ℔s.

COAL—Holders appear less eager to sell, but the demand has not improved remarkably. The stock of foreign in first hands is rather light. Domestic is abundant, and is generally obtainable at previous quotations, though some of the dealers who supply the City demand have advanced their prices 25c.@50c. ℘ ton, for lots delivered from yard. We quote Liverpool Cannel, at $9 75@$10; do Orrel, at $7 25@7 50 ℘ chaldron; New-Castle, at $7; Pictou and Sidney, at $5 75; and Anthracite, from yard, $5@$6 ℘ ton of 2,000 ℔s. In Philadelphia the Coal trade is very dull, no orders arriving and no demand prevailing for shipment. The home trade is rather more active since the recent cold weather set in, but prcies are irregular and the dealers are not disposed to contract for future delivery at the rates now current.

COFFEE—Rio is in lively request, and we have to report sales of 1,000 bags at 10⅛c.@11⅛c., with, by auction, 3,862 bags at 9⅛c.@12⅛c., ℘ ℔, averaging $10 43 ℘ 100 ℔s. Other kinds are sparingly offered and are quiet. We quote: Maracaibo, at 11c.@14c.; Rio, at 9½c.@11¾c.; Bahia, at 9¾c.@10c.; and St. Domingo at 9c.@9½c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Is more freely offered at reduced prices: hence, it attracts more attention. Sales have been reported since our last of some 2,300 bales, including Middling at 11⅝c.@11¾c. for Upland, and 11¾c.@12c. for Gulf, ℘ ℔.

DRY GOODS—This branch of trade is tardily reviving. The principal inquiry is for standard fabrics, for which holders are getting pretty full prices More country buyers, especially from the South and West, have appeared in our market and are purchasing to a moderate extent. City jobbers are securing the bulk of what they need, through the auction rooms. The *Independent* says: "Credit is very cautiously given, and the diminished number of houses doing business this Spring is not made up for by any increased activity with those that remain. The demand and the supply are pretty well balanced. Any great increase in the consumption would speedily put up prices; but such is not by any means anticipated for a long time."

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour is in active demand, chiefly for home use, at firmer rates. Sales, 13,000 bbls.:

Common to good Superfine State	$4 20@ 4 25
Extra State	4 30@ 4 50
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 20@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 25@ 4 30
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 30@ 5 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 00
Low to very choice Exra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian Flour appears more active at former prices. Sales 800 bbls. superfine to good extra at $4 25@$5 50 ℘ bbl. Southern is in moderate demand at steady rates. The transactions since our last comprise 950 bbls., in lots, at $4 50@ $8 25 for low mixed to choice extra. ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at old prices—$3@$3 87½ for fine to superfine ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at former quotations: $3 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2@$2 25 ℘ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat is brisker, and desirable lots command higher prices. Sales 9,300 bushels, in lots, including ordinary White Canadian at $1 18, in store; fair to very choice White Southern, at $1 35@$1 45; and fair Red do., at $1 12½ ℘ bushel. Corn is improving. Sales having transpired of 17,000 bushels new crop, at 67c.@68c. for Yellow, and 67c.@70c. for White Southern, ℘ bushel. Sales have also been reported of 3,500 bushels Northern Rye, at 71½c.@72c.; and some fair and prime State Barley, at 73½c.@78c., ℘ bushel. Oats are more sought after and are worth 45c.@46c. for Western; 43c.@46c. for State; 35c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 28c.@36c. for Southern, ℘ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, last week.

Flour, bbls.	9,609	Barley, bushels	3,837
Wheat, bushels	87,846	Oats, bushels	16,656
Corn, bushels	6,670		

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago, Feb. 15.

Flour, bbls	34,429	Rye, bush	3,128
Wheat, bush	939,688	Barley, bush	39,617
Corn, bush	4,246	Oats, bush	40,395

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River, at 65c.@75c., cash. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—The principal sales reported to-day embraced 3,000 Orinoco, averaging 20½ ℔s., each, at 19c.; 700 Savanilla, averaging 24 ℔s. each, at 14c.; 490 Texas, part averaging 25 ℔s., at 15c., all 6 months' credit; and 450 dry Southern at 10½c., cash, ℘ ℔.

HOPS—The demand continues moderate, at steady prices. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c.; crop of 1856, at 2½c.@3½c. ℘ ℔.

IRON—Is sparingly inquired for at previous quotations; including Scotch Pig, $24@$26, cash, and $26 50@$27 50, usual credit.

LEAD—Is stiffly held, but is quiet.

LIME—Rockland, 70c for Common, and $1 15 for Lump ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is rather more active, at firmer prices. New-Orleans, 28c.@30c.; Porto Rico, 24c.@28c., Cuba Muscovado at 22c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, new crop, 22c.@23c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in good request, including common at $1 45 ℘ 310 ℔s., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Sales have been made of 950 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, in lots, at 48c., cash, ℘ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is selling to a fair extent, in lots, at 56c.@58c. ℘ gallon. Other descriptions are essentially unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderade request at buoyan prices. Sales 450 bbls, in lots, at $16 90 @$17 for Mess; and $13 25@$13 75 for Prime ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are saleable and buoyant, at 8⅝c.@9c. for Hams, and 6⅛c.@6⅞c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is in demand, at 8½c.@9½c. ℘ ℔. Lard is less sought after at languid prices. The transactions since our last embrace 250 bbls fair to prime chiefly at 9⅝c.@10c., ℘ ℔. Beef is pretty brisk and buoyant; the transactions since our last consist of 250 bbls. in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do; $9@$10 for Country Mess and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ℘ tc. Beef Hams $17 @$18 ℘ bbl. Butter is in good demand, at firm rates—11½c.@16½c for Ohio. 14c.@21c, for common to very good State and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do. ℘ ℔. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6½c.@8½c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales, 175 tcs., in lots, at $3@$3 75 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate at uniform rates. Sales, 350 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 5¼c.@6⅞c. ℘ ℔.; 185 hhds New-Orleans (by auction) at $4 94@$6 75 ℘ 100 ℔s.; and 700 bxs. Havana, within our previous range.

TALLOW—Sales, 12,000 ℔s. prime at 11c., cash, ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 180 bbls, in lots, at 21c, cash, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continue quiet at our quotations. For Liverpool, Cotton, 5-32d.@3-16d. ℘ ℔. Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℘ bbl. Grain 4¾d.@5¼d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d. ℘ bbl. Pork 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. 6d. ℘ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@22s. 6d. ℘ ton For London, Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; Pork, 3s 6d.@3s. 9d. ℘ bbl., Beef, 4s. 6d. ℘ tc.; Naval Stores 2s. 6d ℘ 280 ℔s; Oil-Cake, 20s.@25s.; and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d. ℘ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—REMBRANDT PEALE Esq., will deliver the Seventh Lecture of the series at the Lecture Room, in the Library Building, 2d av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Washington and his Portraits*. Tickets, 50 cents, may be obtained at R. J. BROWN & CO.'S, No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of Tickets to be sold is limited to 500.
EDWIN J. BROWN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

PERSONAL.

CREDITORS OF CHARLES PETERS, late merchant of New-York, who left here about 1851, may hear of something to their advantage by communicating with J. B. NONES, No. 1½ Warren-st.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Sole Lessee and Director.................B. Ullman
The public are respectfully informed that the second and last season will commence on
MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock,
First night of the farewell engagement of
CARL FORMES,
First appearance this season of the popular tenor,
SIGNOR TIBERINI.
Only night of Bellini's opera of
I PURITANI.
MADAME DE LA GRANGE,
TIBERINI, GASSIER,
CARL FORMES,
who will appear for the last time in his great rôle of Georgio.
On TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 1½ o'clock.
Price of admission 50 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra.
OPERA MATINEE,
on which occasion will be presented Rossini's celebrated Opera (now performing in Paris with great success) of
L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI,
which created such a marked sensation at its first representation at the Academy of Music.
Mme. D'ANGRI,
SIEDENBERG, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO.
Admission.................Fifty cents
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In compliance with numerously expressed wishes, seats may in future be secured in advance for the Opera Matinées at an extra charge of 25 cents.
The bar-room and amphitheatre will be invariably closed at the Opera Matinees.
TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The Director begs to announce that subscriptions will be received for the first six nights
TERMS OF A SUBSCRIPTION TICKET for the first six nights, including a check for a RESERVED SEAT, $8.
Every subscriber will receive as a premium
A GRATUITOUS TICKET TO TWO OPERA MATINEES.
The operas to be produced during the six nights and two Matinées will be—I PURITANI, ROBERT LE DIABLE, DON GIOVANNI, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, with a new cast; ERNANI, with a new cast; THE ITALIANA IN ALGERI, LA TRAVIATA, unless prevented by circumstances beyond the control of the director.
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS
will exclusively be sold on Thursday, Feb. 18, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Friday, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., at the office of the Academy, at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.
THE SALE OF SEATS FOR PURITANI
will commence on Friday noon (Feb. 19) precisely, at all the three ticket offices.
THE SALE OF SEATS FOR THE MATINEE
("L'Italiana in Algeri")
will commence on Monday, Feb. 22, at all the three ticket offices.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT OF THE COURIER OF LYONS.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1858.
will be presented the thrilling four act drama of
THE COURIER OF LYONS,
Joseph Lesurques, }
Dubosc, an escaped criminal, } ....Mr. Jordan
Jerome.......Mr. Burnett | Fouinard.........Mr. Peters
Joliquet.......Mr. Jefferson | Didier.........Mr. Stoddart
Choppard ...Mr. Wheatleigh | Jeanne...Miss Laura Keene
To conclude with
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Mr Brown...Mr. Jefferson | Mr Smith.........Mr. Peters
Doors open at 6¾. To commence at 7½, precisely.
TO-MORROW EVENING, Mr. WHEATLEIGH'S BENEFIT, when will be performed DOUBLE-FACED PEOPLE and RACHEL THE REAPER.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.................Sole Lessee.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 19,
GULLIVER AND THE LILLIPUTIANS,
GULLIVER, M. BIHIN, the great giant.
THE LANCERS QUADRILLE.
The VAN AMBURGH'S Menagerie.
The great Elephant TIPPO SAIB.
NOTICE.
GULLIVER will be performed every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Doors open at 1, performance commence at 2 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama of
ALMONI, THE SCOURGE OF THE MISSOURI.
To be followed by the sterling drama of
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
The whole to conclude with the nautical Drama of
YANKEE JACK.
Doors open at 6½; Curtain rises at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.................Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents. | Pit.................12 cents.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.
Will be acted the five act play of
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
To be followed by
THE BELLE OF THE FAUBOURG.
To conclude with the farce of
THE FOUR SISTERS.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents, children half price.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 19, 1858.
BISHOP BUCKLEY'S TESTIMONIAL.
The Greatest Living Ethiopian Wit and Delineator, EPH. HORN and the Droll and Comical BISHOP BUCKLEY. The Learned Elephant TIPTOP SLABO, and the Trick Horse MAZEPPA will appear. Ballads, Songs, &c. Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely. Admission 25 cents.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE
HOLY FAMILY,
(belonging to the Brevoort family,)
Is now on exhibition at the
FINE ART GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway.
GOUPIL & CO.
Admittance 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER, proprietor.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.: 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ONE WEEK MORE of that illimitably successful American drama, THE PIONEER PATRIOT, repeated THIS EVENING at 7, with MR. H. WATKINS in the character of JOCKO; MRS. CHARLES HOWARD as ISABEL. In addition to which, THIS AFTERNOON at 3, LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD in the touching petite drama, entitled THE DEATH OF EVA, besides the sterling assistance of her gifted parents, MR. and MRS. G. C. HOWARD, this being the initial movement of an enterprising arrangement to render the entertainments of EVERY AFTERNOON EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE at this establishment. A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

TERESA ESMONDE BEGS TO INFORM HER friends and the public that she will give one of her celebrated entertainments, entitled "Reading from the Irish and American Poets," at the Stuyvesant Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, on which occasion she will read several new pieces, including Washington's Birthday, by Mrs. S. Stephens.
To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

DR. VALENTINE AND THE NEWSBOYS.—Dr. VALENTINE will give one of his HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENTS for the benefit of the Newsboys, Lodging House, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at Stuart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Tickets 25 cents. Checks for reserved seats, 25 cents extra. To be had at the music stores.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
MOVING MACHINERY, STATUARY, &c.
Admittance 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

TWELVE LESSONS AT MADAME SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 663 Broadway, render any person proficient in all the fashionable dances and quadrilles. No teaching in large classes; everybody receives private instruction. Lessons every afternoon and evening. Practice at 8 o'clock P. M., with full orchestra and fifteen danseuses. "Les Lanciers" taught without extra charge.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—AN adjourned meeting will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 19, at 7½ o'clock, in relation to the celebration of Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, let every veteran be present. By order,
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

FRIENDLY SONS OF SAINT PATRICK.—A meeting of the members of this Society will be held at No. 69 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, 23d inst., at 4 P. M. A full attendance is requested as business of importance has to be attended to.
WALTER MAGEE, Secretary.

ST. DAVID'S BENEFIT SOCIETY.—THE members of the above Society are hereby notified that the annual election of officers will be held at St. David's Hall, on MONDAY the 1st of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M. H. N. MORGAN, President.
W. J. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

MORNING UNION PRAYER MEETING.—A Union Prayer Meeting is held EVERY MORNING, from 8 to 9½ o'clock, in the Lecture-room of the Church of the Puritans, corner of 15th st. and Broadway. Punctuality is strictly observed.
By order of Committee on Devotional Meetings of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.
EDWARD COLGATE, Chairman.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19,

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

We are constantly in the receipt of communications purporting to state important facts, but entirely anonymous. We must repeat that, for reasons of evident propriety, *anonymous communications conveying information will, under no circumstances,* RECEIVE ANY ATTENTION WHATEVER. We must have such evidence as the writer's name and address may afford of the truth of his statements;—as a matter of course, they are always considered confidential.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence, containing important news, from all parts of the world, solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ The Vanderbilt steamship *North Star* will leave this port to-morrow for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Collins steamship *Baltic*, from Liverpool on the 3d inst., with four days' later news from Europe, arrived at Quarantine last night, and will come up to her dock this morning. Her advices are interesting, though not specially important. There is nothing from India or China additional to what was brought by the *Niagara*. Continued ease is reported in the London Money Market. The Liverpool Cotton market was firm, with a tendency to advance, while Breadstuffs were very much depressed. The *Leviathan* was at last successfully floated on Sunday, the 31st of January, and the occasion was one of much excitement and rejoicing. The London *Times* gives the particulars of the capture of a large American slaver on the Coast of Africa, the circumstances attending which were horrible in the extreme. The vessel was driven ashore, and numbers of the blacks perished in the surf. Some interesting intelligence relative to the arrangements of the Atlantic Telegraph Company will be found in an extract from a report on its affairs, which we publish. From France we learn that further repressive measures were on foot, one of which was a reorganization of the police force. A meeting of American citizens had been held in Paris, at which resolutions congratulating the Emperor and Empress on their escape from assassination were adopted. It was thought that the attempt on the life of the King of Naples was part of the programme of which the death of the French Emperor was to be the leading feature. There is nothing of material interest from the other States of Europe.

In the United States Senate yesterday, three reports were received from the Committee on Territories—one majority and two minority—relative to the admission of Kansas. The majority report, presented by Mr. GREEN, was accompanied by a bill providing for her immediate admission, and is made up of the customary Pro-Slavery arguments in favor of the legality of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention. One of the minority reports, presented by Mr. DOUGLAS, presents his views of the matter at length, and the other from Messrs. COLLAMER and WADE argue the question from the Republican point of view. Both of the minority reports, of course, oppose the admission under the Lecompton Constitution. The Army bill was then discussed, and variously amended, but without any result. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, and the time was principally occupied by Mr. SHORTER, of Alabama, in a speech on the Kansas question.

The State Legislature did nothing of importance yesterday. A summary of the business done will be found under our telegraphic head.

Gov. CALHOUN, in his defence, which we publish this morning, says that he has written to Gov. DENVER, to procure sworn statements of the Judges of the controverted Delaware Crossing Precinct, and to have them taken under such circumstances as will secure a free and unbiased exhibition of the facts. By the sworn statements so procured, he says, he shall be governed in giving certificates of the election of members of the Legislature from Delaware County. If this course, as he intimates it probably will, should place the Government of Kansas in the hands of his enemies, no one would regret it more than he, yet he will honestly discharge his official duties. No doubt many people will be glad to hear of his determination.

Letters and papers from Mexico to the 2d inst. give us full particulars of the late struggle in the capital, which ended in the triumph of ZULOAGA, now Provisional President, and the flight of Don IGNACIO COMONFORT. There is not even a probability that the new order of things will exist for any considerable period of time. ZULOAGA is but the tool of the church and the army. He has bound himself to serve them at the expense of the best interests of the people of Mexico. His first act, after election as President *ad interim*, was to restore the church property confiscated by COMONFORT, and, in return, he is reported to have received a loan of over a million. This may enable him to carry on the Government for a short time. The new Government, being such *de facto*, has been recognized by all the foreign representatives. We publish, elsewhere, General COMONFORT'S parting manifesto. From the tone of many of the Mexican journals we should judge that popular sympathy rests still with the ex-President, and that the treachery which compelled his flight is generally deplored and execrated.

The Committee of the Councilmen appointed to inquire as to the obstructions caused on the west side of West-street and on the sidewalks near Washington Market, met yesterday. There was a numerous attendance, and strong representations were made on both sides.

The Committee on Railroads agreed to re-examine the evidence and argument already adduced in favor of substituting small cars for the railway carriages in the Eleventh-avenue.

From the Annual Report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, which was received in the Board of Aldermen last evening, it appears that the loss by fires in the City during the year 1856 was $632,030, and during 1857, $428,266—being a decrease in the past year of $203,764. He recommends that a portion of the unoccupied property in the lower sections of the City be appropriated for sites for suitable buildings for the use of the Department. He says the bell-tower on the City Hall is not of such service as it should be, from its disadvantageous position. By the erection of large buildings on the surrounding locality, the "look-out" has been rendered nearly useless as an observatory. He recommends such alterations of the cupola as would remedy the present difficulty. Attention is called to the propriety of introducing the fire telegraph into the houses of Fire Companies that are located at considerable distance from bell-towers; and to the fact that the law authorizing the issue of badges to members of the Department has aggravated the evil it was designed to remedy. The Board directed the Corporation Counsel to take measures to have Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets opened through Bloomingdale square without delay. A preamble and resolutions were offered by Alderman BRADLEY, in which he quoted from the Mayor's Message vetoing the proposal to apply for salaries for members of the Common Council, that portion stating his conviction that the public business can be better performed for honor than for a salary; and referring the subject to a Committee with a view to equalize and define the duties and salaries of the various City officials. A communication was received from the City Hall Commissioners, asking the Common Council to take such action as might be deemed proper to give effect to the act by which they were made Commissioners.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS last evening delivered the last of the Lowell lectures, on "Pauperism and Crime," to an audience which occupied about two-thirds of the seats in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. He presented a very comprehensive view of his opinions concerning "The Causes of Crime," handling the subject originally and vigorously.

Mr. JOHN BROUWER a real estate broker at No. 72 Wall-street, committed suicide on Wednesday night by hanging himself in his office with his handkerchief to the knob of his safe. A bottle which had contained laudanum was found in his pocket, and it was shown on a *post mortem* examination, that he had partaken of its contents before hanging himself. The deceased has been subject to occasional derangement for several years. The deceased was formerly President of the East River Insurance Company. He left a wife and several children.

The 1,400 special policemen who were on duty at the last December election, it will be remembered, have received no pay from the Police Commissioners for their services. A subscription list for their benefit has been circulated among the merchants, and nearly $2,500 has been raised. P. PERIT, Esq., to whom the matter was intrusted, yesterday placed the amount of the subscriptions in the hands of Mr. EMBREE, Clerk of the Police Board, by whom the money will be distributed on Wednesday next.

Sergeant BERNEY, of the Mayor's Police squad, made a descent last evening on a private model artist establishment at No. 463 Broome-street. The proprietor and six girls were taken in custody and locked for the night in the Eighth Ward Station-house, and will be taken before the Mayor this morning at 9 o'clock.

The total loss by the fire, on Wednesday night, in Maiden-lane was $226,750, and is covered by insurances to the amount of $200,750.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, there were no trials, and but few pleas. JOSEPH SERVATIUS, a lad employed in the boarding-house of ALFRED GOURE, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. He stole $500 worth of forks, spoons, knives, and napkin-rings, and sold them to JACQUES MONNAIS, but as he only stole a spoon or a fork at a time, he could, in compliance with the requirements of the law, only be indicted for petit larceny. His sentence was reserved till Saturday. JACQUES MONNAIS pleaded guilty to receiving the goods stolen by JOSEPH SERVATIUS, viz., 300 forks, 372 spoons, 36 knives, &c., and was remanded likewise for sentence. MARY FORBES who stole a watch and ring from an old gentleman named WILLIAM S. MUNDAY, and swallowed the ring, but could not divest herself of the watch, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny, and will be sentenced also on Saturday.

Madame LOLA MONTEZ was again on the witness stand yesterday, before the Referee appointed to hear the case of JOBSON against ALLEN. The affair terminated both pugilistically and prematurely, Mr. JOBSON and Mr. SEELY, the defendant's counsel, having taken to fisticuffs.

The General Markets, yesterday, were somewhat unsettled. 2,300 bales Cotton were reported as having been sold at ⅛c.@¼c. ℘ lb. lower prices. Flour was actively sought after, mainly by the home trade, at partially advanced rates. Wheat, Corn and Rye in fair demand, and were more valuable. Rio Coffee attracted considerable attention at buoyant rates. Sugars and Rice were moderately dealt in at unchanged figures. Provisions were in demand, and Pork was dearer Resin and Spirits Turpentine were freely inquired for at very full quotations. In other branches of trade, no remarkable change transpired.

Kansas and the Democracy.

The organs of the Administration, in all sections and of all sizes, are very busy in excommunicating from the Democratic Party Senator DOUGLAS, Governor WISE, Messrs. BANCROFT, HASKIN, FORNEY and the rest of the somewhat numerous squad of Democrats who cannot sanction the Lecompton scheme. These gentlemen are turned over, in the most remorseless manner, by the whippers-in of the party Press, to the uncovenanted mercies of the Black Republicans. Small back-settlement sheets, edited by Democratic postmasters in the West, bewail the political ruin of Senator DOUGLAS; the plantation organs of Alabama deplore the premature fall of Gov. WISE, and small meetings in Westchester County, under the stimulus of Custom-house inspiration, inform Mr. HASKIN that he cannot be a Democrat unless he will swallow Lecompton without inquiry.

As a matter of course, the Republican papers find matter for great rejoicing in the position of those Democrats who resist the consummation of the Lecompton fraud. They welcome them as tardy recruits in the service of freedom, and are not especially grieved at the prospect, which their revolt holds out, of a disruption in the ranks of the Democratic Party. But the Republicans themselves do not venture to claim these protestants as members of their own party, nor is there the slightest prospect of their becoming so. We suspect, indeed, that Mr. BUCHANAN will find the task of *driving* them out of the Democratic ranks one to which, with all his power and patronage, he is quite inadequate. He can, undoubtedly, dragoon Congress into a show of obedience to his behests. He can enforce upon his subordinates in Custom-houses and Post-offices an apparent acquiescence in his policy. But it is utterly impossible for him to bring the great mass of the Democratic Party, in any Northern State, to regard it as otherwise than unjust, unwise and in direct hostility to the recognized principles of Democracy. Mr. BUCHANAN would probably be a good deal surprised to know that, even in this City, where the decrees of the ascendant party are quite as absolute and quite as loyally obeyed as in any section of the country, not *one-third* of the Democratic Party regard the Lecompton movement as anything better than a miserable blunder. No one ever attempts to vindicate or excuse it. Even the office-holders in the Custom-house, when they venture to say anything at all, deplore it as a needless, absurd and ruinous mistake.

The attempt, therefore, to eject DOUGLAS, WISE, and their associates from the Democratic Party will prove an utter failure. Indeed, it is very likely to be followed by a recoil which may essentially damage those by whom it is made. Mr. DOUGLAS was never stronger with the mass of the Northern Democracy than he is to-day; and it is only since his Kansas letters that Governor WISE ever had any hold upon the confidence and respect of the mass of the people in the Northern States.

The time to test the relative strength of party leaders will be when the Presidential nomination for 1860 comes to be made. Active politicians then look forward instead of backward,—their hopes govern their conduct, rather than their fears. They will support the man who has the greatest popular strength,—in spite of the patronage and influence of the incumbent. It is perfectly evident to every unprejudiced person, that neither Mr. BUCHANAN, nor any man who has been an active supporter of his Kansas policy, could now obtain any support whatever from the Northern States. The nomination of any such man is and will remain an absolute impossibility. There is not a solitary Northern State that could possibly be carried on that issue by the partisans of the Administration. And nothing has prevented an overwhelming increase of Republican strength, but the Anti-Lecompton movement within the Democratic Party, under the lead of Governor WALKER and Senator DOUGLAS. That movement transferred the contest from the open field of party strife, to the ranks of the Democratic Party itself,—and it will be referred to hereafter as proving that it is not necessary to go outside of the Democratic organization to find material for making effective resistance to the exorbitant demands of the slaveholding interest.

The result of the pending controversy will make but little difference in this respect. If Kansas is forced into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution, the result will vindicate the superior wisdom of the counsels of those Democrats who have resisted it. If the scheme is defeated, they will have the credit of strength as well as of prudence. In either case they will be held up at the North as the true representatives of the sentiment and principles of the Democratic Party.

Mexico and Washington.

It needs no ghost to rise from the grave to tell the world that Mexican liberty is dead, and that Republican institutions have become an empty sham in a land given over to the unscrupulous ambition of reckless theorists by the weakness of the enlightened few, and the obstinacy of the ignorant many. From Maine to Mississippi we shall win some respite from the clamors of domestic parties, in the universal cry of contemptuous lamentation over the incompetency of the liberal COMONFORT; the subtle malignity of the Popish priesthood; the low cunning of the selfish ZULOAGA, and the benighted bigotry of the hybrid millions who possess the El Dorado of the North. And certainly the scenes described in the account which we this morning copy from the *Extraordinary*, of the battles in the Mexican capital, are melancholy enough. One knows not whether to augur most of ill for our unhappy neighbor, from the fratricidal fury of her troops, or from the Sybaritic indifference of her citizens. The educated classes of Mexico seem to have exhausted the excitements of revolution. They are *blasés* of battle and insurrection; and, as the diligent reader of modern French novels comes at last to regard the most heinous violations of every duty, and the most flagrant perils of domestic life, with utter apathy, so the denizens of the "Halls of the Montezumas" have at last voted civil war a bore, and have wholly lost their interest in the most sanguinary collisions which party passion can provoke, and the most absolute revolutions which military violence can achieve.

This is a sad state of things, and no American can look on it unmoved.

But to our thought, the capitol at Washington now presents a spectacle more dismal still and more disheartening. For the Senators and Representatives of the American people have been born and bred in the midst of free institutions. They sit in the seats of men whose names have become the types of legislative wisdom, of respect for the law, of personal dignity, of patriotic good faith. They have no priesthood to contend with, holding back the people with all the transmitted force of hereditary prejudice and of ancestral belief. All the precedents of American history and of that English history in which our history roots, plead in behalf of, and not against, the just and manly administration of the popular will—oppose to the frenzy of party a thousand memories of national suffering and of national glory; and condemn with unanimous voice the vulgar rivalries of vulgar men for place, and power, and pelf. Yet what do we actually see? A President who openly and obstinately pursues the most unconstitutional ends by the most unmanly means, who quibbles in his public documents, and intrigues in his private policy—a Senate which audaciously disregards the plainest dictates of conciliatory good sense in dealing with a question which has exasperated and is exasperating to madness the only passions, in the people of this country, which can ever bring on the overthrow of our institutions,—and a House of Representatives whose Speaker thimble-rigs a leading Committee on the same exciting and dangerous subject. The actual condition of our national authorities has supervened so gradually that few of us can fully realize how discreditable, not to say how alarming, that condition really is. But to turn from Mr. DOUGLAS' minority Report on the affairs of Kansas, to the Report of the majority of the Senate Committee, and the miserably mean and shuffling letter of Governor CALHOUN on the election returns of the Territory, is to feel, with a force beyond the need of expression, that half a century of adversity has not worked so deep and radical a change for the worse upon the public men of Mexico as eighty years of prosperity have permitted in the successors of the first American Congress.

The Coming Turk.

Nobody, we presume, has any great objection to "the Committee of the Common Council," which has been thrown into such a state of excitement by the expected arrival of MOHAMMED PASHA, the Turkish envoy, making a fool of itself by shivering attendance on the wharf, or performing any other absurdities which folly or ignorance may suggest, but we do hope that the 7th Regiment will not be seduced into taking a part in the projected tomfoolery of the City fathers. Enough has been done in this City already by ridiculous manifestations of delight at the arrival of "distinguished foreigners" to cause people to set us down as the most flunkeyish of flunkeys, without calling out a crack regiment of infantry to follow a Turkish pasha through the streets on a bleak Winter day. From no one can such extravagant demonstrations come with a worse grace than from us, and to no one can they be offered with more absurdity than to the functionary who is now on his way to our shores. It is a well-established canon of international etiquette that no greater civilities should be offered than the recipient has a right to expect or than usage sanctions; and when, we should like to know, is a regiment of infantry called out to receive a rear-admiral of a third-rate power, with a roving diplomatic commission; or whatever led an Ottoman officer to expect anything of the kind from a Christian power?

It is certainly proper that the United States should seize this occasion to testify its good will to the Porte, and for that reason, any demonstrations of welcome should come from the Federal authorities alone, and the demonstrations should be such as are consistent with custom and self-respect. Any ceremonial on the part of the City officials is something extraordinary, which only extraordinary worth, or distinguished talents, should call forth, and even then it should be of an ordinary and becoming description. There is nothing either in MOHAMMED PASHA's character or mission to call for the antics of the Common Council. He is, we suppose, a very fair pasha as pasha's go, and the best of them all is something which the civilized world has tolerated far too long. There is not one of them who does not in his heart of hearts thoroughly contemn and abhor every Christian in Christendom, and there is not a man of that great "Turkish people" whom we are endeavoring to beslaver with our good will, who does not heartily wish us all at the bottom of the Red Sea, or of any other sea, of the few, of whose existence he is aware.

The Sultan, their lord, is a worn-out and besotted debauchee, broken in health and intellect, in the very prime of manhood, by the unrestrained indulgence in the worst vices of the lower Empire. His court is a sink of iniquity, such as only Oriental manners can create, in which the voice of honor or decency never makes itself heard. The few spasmodic efforts to be good, which the Padishah himself puts forth, are the last surviving sparks of an ambition, which nothing but the perpetual stimulus of ambassadorial bullying has kept alive. The effete and decrepit race which he governs, is fast making its way from European soil to its native deserts, and the day which sees the last "Osmanli" disembark himself, his slippers, his chibouk, yataghan and pistols and harem upon the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, will be a great day for civilization. The great Turkish imposture has been kept up quite long enough. The great Turkish war exploded it, and we, for our part, can wish for no better solution to the great Turkish difficulty than some such agreement between the Christian powers as will give the unhappy millions whom the iron heel of MOHAMMED PASHA's countrymen have ground for four centuries, the commonest security for life and property, and the smallest shreds of political rights.

Popular demonstrations of good will, whether towards a man or a nation, should, it seems to us, be reserved for a noble life and noble aims, for the practice of great virtues, and steadfast adherence to great principles; and neither MOHAMMED PASHA nor his master has one of these titles to our admiration. It is all very well for European governments to line their streets with hired soldiery in honor of crowned rascality, or titled meanness; but if our volunteers claim a higher rank in the scale of military precedence, they should keep their "pomp, and pride, and circumstance" to do homage to those who demand homage on their own merits.

The Romance of Criticism.

Mr. CRAWFORD's equestrian statue of WASHINGTON has just received a meed of praise, which is praise indeed, from a critic who ought to be the best judge of heroes on horseback that ever existed. Mr. G. P. R. JAMES, actually Consul of Great Britain at Norfolk, was appealed to by the editor of the Richmond *Enquirer* for his "candid opinion" of Mr. CRAWFORD's work, and, with the frank enthusiasm of genius, immediately responded to that appeal with a full presentation of the general impression produced upon his mind, in a column of closely printed matter. Mr. JAMES' criticisms upon the statue are thoroughly characteristic, so characteristic, indeed, that one is a little startled when, instead of assuring us that the "man of fine and dignified deportment, and of form, powerful yet graceful, riding a splendid charger in full action," *might have been seen ascending the Capitol Hill*, he positively assures us, in the plainest prose, that this imposing vision was seen, and by himself. And though vague suggestions of Eaton swill and Little Pedlington *will* flit through the metropolitan mind during the perusal of this very fine correspondence between the artistic Editor and the literary Consul, still the country, which takes a kindly interest in WASHINGTON, and is "open to conviction" on the subject of CRAWFORD, cannot but be grateful for the approbation bestowed upon both by a gentleman like Mr. JAMES, who has passed his whole life in the familar society of a cavalcade of the most stately and magnificent personages, and in riding thoughtfully up the most picturesque acclivities of all the kingdoms of romance.

ARMS FOR THE POLICE.—A few weeks ago the Superintendent of Police sent a letter to the Commissioners recommending that a certain number of patrolmen should be provided with revolvers, and yesterday there was an occurrence that proved the necessity of the measure.

The patrolmen in the vicinity of Washington-square discovered a party of burglars who had broken into the basement of a house in McDougal-street, and, when they attempted to arrest the villains, they fired their pistols at the policemen, who, being unarmed, thought, with Falstaff, that discretion was the better part of a policeman's duty, and let the rascals escape. As burglars usually go well armed with knives and revolvers, it is hardly possible for policemen, while they have no other weapon of defence than their short clubs, to arrest the scoundrels even when they detect them in the act of breaking into a house. It would only be necessary for it to be known that policemen were provided with revolvers to make the desperadoes who commit their nightly depredations in New-York anxious to go to some other city where they might follow their nefarious trade with less danger to their lives. A night-patrolman now, without a pistol or any other means of defence than his club, is not a very formidable person to a burglar.

POLITICAL FRACTURES.—We require a new cement wherewith to mend broken parties and overcome imperfect adhesions. Party organizations are liable to crack as much as crockery. Sometimes a collision causes a new fracture, but oftener an old one believed to be closed up, covered over, and varnished so as to deceive the most critical eye, will spread and yawn in a very dangerous manner.

The two great parties in this country are both troubled with cracks. Among the Republicans the opening appears where the old Whigs and the Free Soil Democrats were welded. Strenuous efforts are made by leaders and experts to prevent the breach from widening, but apparently with very moderate success.

On the other hand a frightful chasm shows itself among the Democracy. This fissure is one of sections rather than antecedents. It extends itself along Mason and Dixon's line, and threatens to divide the party into Northern and Southern fragments. The Administration is busy shovelling putty into the gap, but with no visible effect.

Any cement warranted firmly to close such cracks would command a high price. The demand for it is great. Is the ingenuity of our countrymen equal to the emergency? We wait for a reply, but can't wait long.

HAS ITS HANDS FULL.—The Washington *Union* is kept exceedingly busy now-a-days. It has to defend the Administration at so many points, and under such extreme disadvantages, that its abilities are taxed to the utmost. In its Wednesday's issue its leading editorial is devoted to demonstrating that "to increase the present army is to diminish its cost." Having achieved this task, it next argues in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, on the ground that "No act of the Federal Government is more important than the admission of a new State,—and none calls for a *more scrupulous* regard to the powers of the Constitution, and the rights of the State to be received."

From this it will be seen that the *Union's* favorite style of argumentation is that known in logic as the *non sequitur*.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.—This subject turns up every session, usually upon a motion of some member from the rural districts, in favor of Utica or Syracuse. But now it appears in another shape. Mr. HANFORD has given notice in the Assembly, of a bill for removal to this City. It will probably be long before Albany ceases to be the seat of State Government; but should a change take place, New-York is far more likely to be selected than any central or Western town. Where is it that the Legislature chooses to go when on a bender? Was it ever known to betake itself to Syracuse?

A SPIRIT UP IN WESTCHESTER.—We learn from *The Spiritual Telegraph* that the spirit of J. P. DONNELLY, who was recently hung for the Seaview House murder, was last heard from in Tarrytown, where it took possession of a "medium" in "a circle of eighteen intelligent persons" at "the house of Mr. ALFRED LISTER." In this tribunal the spirit made "at great length" a plea of not guilty, and expressed satisfaction because "that dear girl Lizzy" believed it innocent.

It is not stated where Mr. DONNELLY's spirit goes next, though we see no reason why it should not settle in Tarrytown.

There seems to be some fatality attending Mr STANTON's efforts to enlighten the people.—*Washington Union.*

Doubtless: and the *Union* is candid when it acknowledges the fact. Mr. STANTON's "efforts" are manifestly fatal to the Lecompton iniquity.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

Appointments by the New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 18.

At a joint meeting of the Legislature to-day, R. M. Smith was appointed State Treasurer; R. P. Stoll, State Prison Keeper; William V. Ward, Wm. P. McMichaels, James S. Cassidy, Jonathan Pickle and Silas Ketchell, State Prison Inspectors; C. J. Ihrie, State Librarian, and Henry Hilliard and Isaac Woolston, State Directors of Joint-Stock Companies. All these persons are Democrats.

The Joint Quarantine Committee of the two House will hear the New-York Commission, by counsel, on Tuesday evening, the 23d.

Southern Steamship Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Feb. 18.

The Southern Steamship Convention met here last night. Ten Railroad Companies were represented. Hon. W. B. PRESTON addressed the meeting in relation to the preliminary contract for the New-Orleans railway, for which half the capital is to be furnished by each party. Two steamers are to be built in Norfolk and two in France, and the capital stock of the Company is to be $3,000,000. A resolution was adopted to accept the preliminary contract and to use their best efforts to perfect it.

The Hartford County Bank.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Feb. 18.

A statement appears in the New-York *Tribune* that the Metropolitan Bank refuses the bills of the Hartford County Bank. They are redeemed at the Suffolk Bank, Boston, in the same manner as all the other Hartford Banks redeem their bills—none of them redeeming their currency in New-York. The Bank of Hartford County are prepared and ready to meet their liabilities.

Sale of Coffee in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 18.

Four thousand bags of Rio Coffee were sold by auction to-day, at prices showing an advance of ⅜c. The sales were within the range of 9⅝c.@11⅝c.; average selling price, 10⅝c.

Convention of New-York State Bankers.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 18.

A Convention of the Bankers of the State meets to-day in the City Hall here. Their object is to consider the policy of establishing a Clearing-house n New-York or Albany.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Twenty miles of the Southern Pacific Railroad have been completed in time to secure the Texas grant.

The Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The water in the channel of the river at this point now measures 8 feet, and is stationary.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The United States *vs.* James Collier.—Argument commenced for plaintiffs and continued for defendant.

Political Items.

Hon. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND publishes in the Springfield (Ill.) *State Register* an elaborate argument against the Lecompton iniquity. Four years ago, he took ground against PIERCE's Administration for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He now indorses the Douglas platform to the fullest extent.

There is a lively time in local politics in Fall River, Mass. A citizens' mayoralty convention on Monday rejected resolutions which indorsed the course of the present city government in relieving the poor during the recent crisis. No nomination was made. Next day, another convention was held, at which Mr. BORDEN, the present Mayor, was nominated for reëlection.

The Democracy of Peoria, Ill., have held a public meeting and adopted resolutions condemnatory of the course of the Administration in reference to Lecompton. A series of resolutions sustaining the Administration was offered at the same meeting, and rejected unanimously.

Dr. Hawks' Lecture.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS repeated in Niblo's Theatre, last evening, by request, his lecture recently delivered in the lecture-room of the Historical Society, entitled "Old America's Message to Young America." It was listened to by a large audience, who manifested their satisfaction by continued applause. The lecture assumed for its theme WASHINGTON's Farewell Address, and was, it is needless to say, instructive, brilliant and eloquent. It occupied two hours and a quarter.

GOVERNMENT HONORS FOR OMER PASHA.—An order has been received at the Navy Yard, from the Secretary of the Navy, directing that the Turkish Rear Admiral, MOHAMMED PASHA, be received on his arrival with the honor becoming his rank, and that himself and suite be afforded full opportunity to examine the Navy Yard, docks, workshops, and public ships of the United States.

FROM ALBANY.

Value of Railroad Property—The Census—The Session Laws—Pay of Officers of the House—The Methodist Missionary Society—The Reciprocity Bank.

From our own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1858.

The House was on the General Orders, and in Committee of the Whole, on the Governor's Message. Mr. HEZEKIAH BAKER, Republican, from Montgomery County, occupied the first period of the session in reply to Mr. WAGER, of Dutchess. Mr. BAKER is one of the most determined, earnest men that I have ever heard speak. His speech to-day would be marked among a thousand for its originality of thought, force of mind, and vigor of expression. His was a full and complete vindication of the professions and purposes of the Republican Party, and the policy which had governed its action from the first day of its existence until the present time.

ASSESSED VALUE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

The President of the Erie and New-York City Railroad Company reports that the assessed value of the property of that Company is the same this year as it was under the law of 1857, viz: $350,000.

THE CENSUS.

The Secretary of State, in answer to the resolution of the Senate, reported that there were no copies of the Census report subject to the control of the Legislature, and further, that the cost of the document, as made up and audited by the Comptroller, was $11,953 52.

PUBLICATION OF SESSION LAWS.

Senator NOXON proposes to amend the Statutes under which the laws are published in two papers in each county. He proposes to give each publisher a sum not exceeding thirty cents for each folio. The present rate is ten cents a folio,—the aggregate not to exceed $50.

PAY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

The Assembly bill to pay the persons who acted as officers of the House during the period of disorganization, was up in Committee of the whole Senate. Mr. DOHERTY moved to strike out the name of A. H. STOUTENBURGH, who was in as one of the doorkeepers. He stated that S. was a policeman in the employ of the Police Commissioners, and therefore should not be paid for his services here. The Committee refused to strike out, and ordered the bill to be reported to the Senate for a third reading. Mr. DOHERTY moved to strike out the name of STOUTENBURGH. On this he called the Ayes and Noes. Much to my surprise, every Republican, American and Independent Senator voted against, while every Democratic Senator voted for the motion to strike out. There was neither justice nor propriety in retaining the name after the statement made by Senator DOHERTY—nay, there was manifest injustice and impropriety in so doing. The award to Mr. STOUTENBURGH is a gross outrage, and should have been stigmatized as such by every Republican Senator. It was an outrage on the State—it was an outrage on the Republicans themselves, and I am sorry to see that the Democrats were alone in administering a rebuke so justly merited.

METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Senator SMITH proposes some amendments to the act of Incorporation of the Methodist Missionary Society. It authorizes them to hold real estate to the amount of $50,000. It is declared to be the objects of the Corporation to diffuse the blessings of education, civilization and Christianity. The management of the Corporation is vested in a Board of Managers, of not less than thirty-two persons. Such Board to have power to appoint all officers. The Society is vested with power to receive and hold bequests.

RELIEF OF THE RECIPROCITY BANK.

Senator WADSWORTH introduced a bill to allow the Receiver of the Reciprocity Bank such further time than is now allowed by law, as the Supreme Court may deem proper to grant.

The other provisions of the bill direct the manner of proceedings upon which such extension shall be granted.

The people of the State will be somewhat alarmed if this system of special legislation for the benefit of corporations is persisted in, and they will be surprised that Mr. WADSWORTH, a gentleman professing conservative views, should be so prolific in such measures. This bill virtually nullifies the existing statutes under which the Banking Institutions of the State were organized. These statutes were a part of the contract entered into by the corporators, and were the terms upon which the people granted to them the rights and privileges appertaining to the business of banking. If these contracts are to be abrogated whenever one party to the stipulations shall, by its own recklessness, have incurred the penalties involved, we may as well give them a *carte blanche* at once, to do as they please, and not pretend to impose restrictions which are to be violated with impunity, or set aside whenever a clever legislator is overimportuned by an improvident or unscrupulous constituency.

LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

PETITIONS.

Four, against the removal of the present location of the North River Steamers in New-York.

By Mr. STOW, from the citizens of Brooklyn, for a law to prohibit public officers from receiving free passes on railroads.

REPORTS.

By Mr. DARLING, favorably, relative to putting sleeping-cars on the New-York Central Railroad.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. FOOTE, for removing the State Capital to Syracuse.

By Mr. STOW, requiring railroad companies to carry freight at the same rates of fare in proportion to the distance of transportation. Also, to limit the rates of freight on railroads when the State Canals are closed.

By Mr. DIVEN, to amend the Metropolitan Police law. Mr. DIVEN remarked that his bill was a sort of compromise whteh he believed would be satisfactory to conservative men of all parties.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, for the relief of creditors of the Reciprocity Bank of Buffalo.

The Senate passed a concurrent resolution to adjourn from Friday till the evening of Tuesday.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide payment to certain persons for services as officers of the Assembly.

MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

Appropriates $1,073,768 97—the usual appropriation bill—to the support of Common Schools.

The Senate met at 9 A. M. for the consideration of general orders.

In Committee of the Whole the bill in relation to the Mechanics' Banking Association, North River and Grocers' Banks, allowing them to reduce their capital and resume the business of banking, was ordered to a third reading. Also, the New Utrecht and Gravesend Fishery bill, and some private bills.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 18.

Mr. BEACH moved for the courtesies of the floor to JOHN VANDERBILT. Agreed to.

A resolution calling for information from the Canal Fund Commissioners with regard to finance was adopted.

The Law Department of the University extended an invitation to the Assembly to attend their anniversary this evening. Accepted.

Mr. HORTON moved for evening sessions on Tuesdays and Thursdays to consider the Governor's Message. Carried.

A resolution requiring the opinion of the Attorney-General on the constitutionality of the College Act of 1853 was adopted.

Leave was granted to the military of Albany to use the Assembly Chamber on the anniversary of WASHINGTON's Birthday.

The report of the Committee on the Metropolitan Police Act was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House considered the Governor's Message. Mr. H. BAKER concluded his reply to Mr. WAGER.

Mr. T. JONES, Jr., made a speech which principally consisted of a review of the financial questions embodied in the annual message.

The Assembly met at 7 P. M., to resume the debate on the Governor's Message.

Mr. VAN HORN occupied the time of the session in support of the Message.

Mr. SEELY of New-York, made brief comments on he general features of the question.

The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

Appointments by the Governor.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

New-York—JAMES H. STEVENS, in place of H. L. STEVENS, removed from the State; GEORGE W. CORNING, in place of JAMES W. GREEN, removed from the State; JONAH N. CLARK, HENRY W. JOHNSON, JEFFERSON CUDDINGTON, RICHARD C. FELLOWS, A. F. HIGGINS—reappointments.

Richmond—W. TEMPLETON JOHNSON, of North Shore—new appointment.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Removal of the Capital---Action of the Territorial Legislature---The Oxford Census.

LETTERS FROM HON. MR. PARROTT AND GEN. LANE

From Our Own Correspondent.

Lawrence, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

Since my last, I have given further attention to the details of the Minneola scheme, and find new evidences of corruption the longer it is pursued. After forming a secret stock company at Lecompton last December, and appointing a Board of Commissioners to privately buy up a large quantity of land, for purposes known only to themselves, the next move was to get a charter from "your honorable body," the Legislature, under which they could effectually carry on their work of fraud in a popular manner. So a charter was drawn up, making five persons, whose names were given, *and their associates*, a body politic and corporate, &c., to locate TWO THOUSAND ACRES of land in *the Territory of Kansas*, under the name of the "Minneola Town Company."

Of course, the measure *carried* in both houses, with but little opposition, for the very good reason that all but *one* in the Council was a stockholder in said town, and all but *five* in the House were in the same lucky list. They feigned to bluster, and criticize, and amend, for a time, but eventually it all came out right, and the Minneola charter received the legal signature from both Houses.

The next in order was its approval by Governor Denver.

In due time the bill was carried to him, and he approved it in the following:

To the House of Representatives:

Gentlemen: I have this day approved an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Minneola Town Company." This approval has been given with much reluctance, believing, as much as I do, that special legislation ought to be avoided as far as possible. But out of deference to the wishes of the Legislative Assembly, and the belief that all the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act concerning Corporations," statutes of 1855, will be strictly enforced in all such cases, I have approved the above statute.

J. W. DENVER, Acting-Governor.

Jan. 28, 1858.

As soon as this bill became a law the House passed a resolution that in future no private Corporation should embrace over 320 acres of land. Here was foresight and sagacity again. All this time nothing had been suspected by the "outer world," and until the balloting commenced for the location of the permanent seat of Government the *moral* to the Minneola transaction had not been discovered.

The members voting on the final passage of the bill I have already given you. It is understood that Denver will veto the bill to save his character at Washington, and to cover up his own tracks. It is also quite certain that both bodies will pass it over his veto, and it will become a law. Next comes the test of popular gullibility. It is stated that agents will start immediately for Washington and other Eastern cities, with authority to sell the stock of this 2,000 acres of prairie located anywhere in Kansas Territory. We hope their pilgrimage may be a pleasant one, but that the *dimes* will be withheld for some better purpose than the improvement of the grounds of this political cemetery in Kansas. *Minneola* has already become a symbol of ridicule, and our friends at the East who know that *there was* a "Council City" *there*, but not *here*, in time past, will do well to remember the legislative phrase, "Go slow."

The subject of the census of Oxford and Shawnee, in Johnson County, I have before alluded to, but with slight errors as to the figures. I therefore inclose the official report, to set the whole matter right. The following is a copy:

Territory of Kansas, County of Johnson, }
Jan. 21, 1858. }

There personally appeared Benjamin F. Dare and Chas. Mayo, and made solemn oath, that they would faithfully discharge the duties imposed upon them as Commissioners to take the census for the township of Oxford, under and by virtue of an act to provide for taking the census in certain districts therein specified, to the best of their ability and understanding.

Before me. S. F. HILL, Judge Probate.

The undersigned Benjamin F Dare and Charles Mayo, Commissioners appointed under the act aforesaid, to take the census for the township of Oxford, hereby certify that they have discharged their duty, and that the following is a correct list of the inhabitants, with the dates of their settlement, as near as they could be ascertained, viz: White male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years, David Cook, and forty-one others; Settlers prior to April 5, 1857, who could vote in October last, 14

Then follows a list of the Shawnee Indians in Oxford township, who were entitled to vote under the statute of the Territory of Kansas, passed 1855. Total number, 5.

(Signed) CHARLES MAYO,
BENJAMIN F. DARE,
Commissioners.

The returns for the township of Shawnee are given under a similar certificate, by which is shown that the number of white male inhabitants of twenty-one years of age, are one hundred and fifteen; settled prior to April 5, 1857, forty-eight.

Number of Shawnee Indians residing in Shawnee township, who were entitled to vote under the statute law of the Territory of Kansas, passed 1855, *thirty-two.*

(Signed) CHARLES MAYO,
SAMUEL M. CORNATZER,
Commissioners.

Here is proof undoubted that all our former statements of the enormity of the Oxford frauds were true; that only fourteen legal voters were in the Precinct last August, when some 1,200 were returned and sworn to, and last December, when nearly as many were returned, the number of legal voters could not have exceeded forty-seven.

The bill providing for a Constitutional Convention has not passed yet, and we fear it will not, as only two days remain in which they can pass bills and give the Governor his three days to consider them, before the close of the session. This was the first prominent measure with the people, that they looked to the Territorial Legislature to give them, and now the legal Solons make it the last and least. It should have been, and might have been passed one month ago, and thus given us all the time desired for action. If this had been done, a Constitution thus provided for would have been framed and presented to Congress by the 20th of March. As it now is, I fear it will not get before them during the present session. The evils resulting from such tardiness are untold. The favorite measures of the people are overlooked, while *Minneola* is made the tender nursling of their care.

A bill has passed locating the Penitentiary at Delaware City; another chartering Banks at Leavenworth, Wyandott and Lawrence; another organizing the Judicial Districts according to a bill I have already sent you in advance of its passage; but there will be no code completed this session.

There is a project on foot, privately, in view of the probability of our admission into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, for the Legislature to adjourn one day before their forty days expires, believing that by so doing they can legally adjourn to June or July next, and then come together for another full session. The idea is a monstrous absurdity in the outset, and the *purpose* of such a session is a still greater one. They have the the vanity to believe that *the people* will sustain them in forcibly contending that we will not be governed by the Lecompton Constitution, and that *they*, the Territorial Legislature, are a legitimate law-making body after Congress has declared us a State. It needs no argument to show that, in such an emergency, the Territorial Government becomes obsolete, and the people's independent government under the Topeka Constitution is the only standard the masses will rally to. This plan above named, of the Legislature, was first proposed to them by Pro-Slavery men, and many of them are inclined to hear to it.

We look for startling news from Washington by the next mail—and the people of the East may look for news equally startling from Kansas soon after, provided the Administration insist upon enslaving us by applying Federal bayonets. RANDOLPH.

LETTER FROM MR. PARROTT RECOMMENDING RATHER A STRINGENT LAW.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.

Capt. Sam'l Walker, Lawrence—*My Dear Captain:* Your letter of the 4th has just reached me. We have news that our ticket is defeated. *It makes but little difference in the main chances of our cause.* The President has staked his *all* in the passing of the Lecompton Constitution. I do not believe it can pass the House; others think it can. The law of the Legislature for preventing frauds at elections does not seem to be *stringent* enough. *What I advise is this—to make the penalty death.* I do not want to go on the Bench, but if anything could induce me to, it would be the satisfaction of sending some of these scoundrels to the scaffold they so richly deserve.

Yours, MARK PARROTT.

GENERAL JIM LANE'S VIEWS OF TERRITORIAL POLITICS.

From the Kansas Crusader of Freedom.

At the time the Free-State Party was organized, its object and aim was to save Kansas from the deadly fangs of Slavery. At the threshold we were met by the National Democratic Administration. That Administration has led the van of our opponents. It alone is responsible for every invasion of our Territory; upon its garments is the blood of our martyrs; its hands put the torch to our dwellings, and sowed desolation throughout our borders. Atchison, Colman, Emory, Henderson, Calhoun and others have been the mere tools of that Administration. It was that Administration and its adherents who ridiculed our sufferings and laughed to scorn the truthful story of our wrongs.

Kansas is now secured to Freedom. Her voice will soon be heard in the halls of National Legislation. Her voice will soon help to decide our National policy.

But is there a Free-State man who will dare say that our mission is accomplished?

For years we have stood shoulder to shoulder in the cause of freedom. Every effort that human ingenuity could suggest has been made to divide us. Never in the world has there been a party so compact, so stern and unyielding, as the Free-State Party of Kansas. To-day we present an unbroken front, with freedom and victory upon our banner. Do we not owe it to our manhood, do we not owe it to the cause of freedom outside of Kansas, to preserve our organization intact? Our oppressors are yet in power. Until that power is in the hands of the friends of freedom, the mission of the Free-State Party of Kansas is *not* ended. Having gained the most important victory of the century for freedom here, we are entitled to lead the van in the campaign of 1860. The people of Kansas have raised an impassable barrier against the further extension of Slavery westward upon this Continent; have said to the black tide of despotism in America, thus far and no further shalt thou go. Against fearful odds has this victory been won. One tithe of the effort we have exerted to secure this triumph in Kansas, will insure to us a similar result in the national campaign of 1860. It is because our opponents realize and fear our power if we remain united, in the coming as in the past campaign, that such indefatigible efforts are now being made to sow discord in our ranks.

With that solicitude with which the mother watches over her child, should the Free State men of Kansas watch every effort made to divide them. *He who would attempt to divide us, is a traitor to the cause of Freedom; is a friend to that party that has for three years oppressed, ridiculed, and trodden under foot the Free-State men of Kansas and the rights of a free people.*

Freemen of Kansas! gird on your armor for another campaign; unsheath the sword against your oppressors; let your battle cry be integrity and freedom in the National Council, and pledge yourselves one to the other not to return it to its scabbard until those oppressors are hurled from power. When the polluted serfs of the Slaveocracy are driven from high places, then will be time enough to permit heartless demagogues to sow discord in your serried ranks.

JAMES H. LANE.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF GENERAL JAMES H. LANE.

From the Crusader of Freedom.

At the earnest solicitation of my friends, and in order to vindicate the character of gallant soldiers who have fought with me in Mexico and Kansas, and more especially to do justice to the *real* actors in the struggle against Federal and Missouri usurpation in the Territory, I have consented to write a narrative of my life, in which I shall endeavor to embody a history brief, but faithful, of the events with which I have been connected or associated in an official capacity. Incompetent as I am for a task so important, I yet feel in honor and in duty bound to undertake it. To avoid the appearance of egotism, I shall speak in the third person.

James Henry Lane was born on the bank of the Ohio River on the 22d of June, 1814. His father, Amos Lane, emigrated to the West from New-York, as early as 1804, first settling in Ohio, and from thence removing to Kentucky and finally to Lawrenceburg, Indiana. He was a lawyer of eminence and one of the most eloquent speakers of his day; was Speaker of the first and second House of Representatives in the State of Indiana; served several sessions in Congress under the Administration of Jackson and Van Buren, of whom he was the zealous and unfaltering supporter. It is said that he, in connection with two other Democrats held a "State Convention" in Indiana—one acting as President, the second as Secretary and Mr. Lane as the audience—and unanimously nominated Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. This was among the first nominations that Old Hickory received from a State Convention and was published far and near at the time as an important movement and assembly.

His mother, Mary Lane, formerly Mary Foote, was a native of New-England, a woman of rare gifts and acquirements, a fine poet and a model wife and mother.

She was for forty years a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

His father died in 1850 and his mother in 1853.

They had seven children of whom four were boys, John F., George W., James Henry and William.

John F. graduated at West Point, and fell in the Florida war. He had the command, at the time, of a regiment of Creek and Cherokee Indians whom he organized himself. He brought several tribes of Indians from Georgia, Florida, Ohio and Indiana to the Territory of Kansas. Gen. Jessup said that he was the ablest man of his age; Gen. Jackson used to call him his son. Webster and Clay paid him complimentary mention in the Senate. He studied law under Wm. Wirt, but never practiced his profession. He made many important discoveries in science.

George W. Lane is a prominent politician in the National Democratic Party of Indiana. He has held many important positions and is regarded as a man of mind and integrity. He now resides at Aurora, Indiana.

William died at an early age.

Of his sisters, all of whom attained womanhood and were married to gentlemen of high standing, only one survives, Mary, the wife of G. P. Beuel, Esq., of Lawrenceburg, Ind. The subject of this memoir was educated in boyhood by his mother.

His parents at that time were comparatively poor, and both were working, with praiseworthy energy, to extricate themselves and family from the difficulties which beset married people in that condition. While his father traveled the circuit, his mother, in addition to her family duties, kept boarders and taught school at her own cabin. She superintended his education, which she had begun, after he had passed to other tutors, with prayerful and never-flagging solicitude.

After finishing his education, he studied law in his father's office, and practiced in partnership with him.

At the age of seventeen Mr. Lane went into business with his brother-in-law, and for thirteen consecutive years, was industriously engaged in commercial pursuits—packing pork, slaughtering hogs, selling goods, building, speculating and forwarding produce down the river. He made several trips in a flat boat himself to New-Orleans.

While thus engaged he was equally interested in public affairs. He made his first public speech in favor of General Jackson in his third Presidential campaign. He was then in his 18th year.

Shortly after attaining his majority he was elected a member of the City Council; to which office he was repeatedly reëlected, owing, perhaps, to his zealous efforts in behalf of every scheme for increasing the prosperity of the place.

In 1845 he was nominated by the Democratic Party of his county a member of the State Legislature; and, in the Winter of the same year, his name was before the State Democratic Convention as a candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. He was defeated, by one vote, by P. C Dunning.

At the age of 21 Mr. Lane joined the Masonic Order, of which ancient and honorable fraternity he has continued a member. For many years he was Master of the Lodge at Lawrenceburg, and for twelve months Warden of the Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana.

He was married in the Autumn of 1842 to Miss Mary E. Baldridge, grand daughter of General Arthur St. Clair, of Westmoreland County, Penn. By this marriage he had four children, of whom three now survive. The eldest, Ellen, is 11 years of age; James H., Jr., is 9; Anna died in Kansas, and Jane is four years old. Mrs. Lane is a woman of great personal charms, accomplished, of pleasing manners; she was a good mother and a loving wife.

They lived happily together for nearly eleven years, when Mr. Lane resolved to emigrate to Kansas. She accompanied him from Washington City with their children. Her husband squatted on a claim adjoining Lawrence and built a log cabin on it. Accustomed to the conveniences and refinements of a city life, Mrs. Lane found it difficult to endure the hardships, annoyances and inconveniences of a pioneer's lot. She desired to return, and went to her home in Indiana. Mr. Lane was interested in Kansas; had determined to remain; as, to return to Indiana would look like giving up the contest. An estrangement was the result of this occurrence, without, however, acrimonious feelings on the part of either.

In the Spring of 1846 the war broke out between the United States and Mexico. Before the President's requisition reached Indiana, Mr. Lane had organized and equipped a company of volunteers, of whom he was unanimously elected Captain.

From the National (Lecompton) Democrat.

A recent letter from Hon. Marcus J. Parrott, states that the Lecompton Constitution is doomed to a defeat. He thinks an enabling act cannot pass Congress, and favors obtaining one from the Territorial Legislature.

John D. Henderson, formerly editor of the Leavenworth *Journal*, and more recently a member of the Constitutional Convention, has retired to Weston, Mo., owing, it is said, to his complicity in changing the election returns of Delaware Crossing. Mr. H., however, denies this charge, and lays it on to John Calhoun.

Great Excitement in the Territory.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

St. Louis, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The Kickapoo correspondent of the *Republican* says, that on the night of the 6th a party, headed by Charles Lenhard, burned the office of Mr. Boyd, lawyer, and Mr. Davis, physician, and destroyed all their property. Messrs. Boyd, Davis, Kelly, Laughlin, Lynch, and many others, had fled to Missouri. Much excitement existed.

The Committee of Investigation into the election frauds had discharged Diffendorf.

Report says that Governor Denver has issued a requisition upon the Governors of three States for the person of Henderson.

The Legislature adjourned on the 13th. Governor Denver had failed to approve of the Constitutional Convention bill.

Parties arrived from there say that men were moving about in the vicinity of Fort Scott, but no fights were reported.

The Canal-street Shooting Case—Coroner's Investigation Commenced.

Coroner Connery held an inquest yesterday at the Tenth Ward Station-house, in the case of James P. Duyckinck, who was shot on Monday evening by J. Frederick Budenkoff, at the lager-bier and billiard saloon No. 108 Canal-street. The prisoner was present with counsel. There were two wounds on the back of his head, a gash across his nose, and other marks of violence upon his person. A Jury being impanneled, the examination commenced:

Dr. George F. Woodward testified that he made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased. A wound was in the abdomen four inches above the navel, which had been made by a bullet; this wound was the cause of death; he was unable to tell how the wounds on the head of the prisoner were made as suppuration had taken place; he thought from their appearance and the wound on his nose, they might have been produced by blows with a billiard cue.

Patrick H. Nally, of No. 172 Madison-street, testified that he went with the deceased on Monday evening, at about 6 o'clock, to No. 108 Canal-street, a lager-bier and billiard saloon, kept by John Muller; Joseph Winfield, Maurice Twaddle, Louis Schneider, and Thomas Logan, were with them; they went in to see the deceased and Winfield play a game of billiards; after taking some drinks, Muller the proprietor of the place joined in a game of billiards with the deceased and Winfield; while Winfield was playing, Logan went up to him and said "Joe, I wish you would give me a shot;" he told Logan to let them play their game out, at which Logan took hold of him and they had a tussle; deceased came up and tried to separate them; a general fight ensued, during which he was struck over the head and back; the prisoner took him on his back when Schneider struck him (the prisoner) compelling him to let go his hold; Logan was slightly intoxicated at the time; he heard the deceased say, "Gentlemen, we did not come here to fight," to which the prisoner replied, "Yes you did—lock the door;" the prisoner went to the door and stood with his back against it; they all went to the door and asked him to let them out; immediately after this he heard a pistol fired and saw a pistol in the hands of the prisoner; the deceased cried out, "I am shot dead;" he saw blood on the head of the prisoner previous to the firing; some of the panes of glass in the windows were broken; the deceased went to his residence in Eldridge-street; he could not say whether the prisoner fired intentionally or not; he did not hear the deceased utter any threats.

Joseph Winfield, of No. 773 Fourth-street, testified that he had been acquainted with the deceased four years; he was a temperate man, and good natured; the witness corroborated most of the evidence of the previous witness; he heard the deceased cry out during the *mêlée*, "If you want a fight, you shall have it;" he did not strike the prisoner before the pistol was fired; there was no provocation given the prisoner that would justify his shooting; they drank nothing but beer; all the party were runners with Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, except the deceased, who was the Foreman of the Company.

The case was here adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

Suicide of a Real Estate Broker in Wall-street.

John Brouwer, Esq., formerly President of the East River Insurance Company, but lately doing business as a Real Estate broker at No. 72 Wall-street, committed suicide by hanging himself Wednesday night in his own office. Mr. Brouwer did not return to his home, No. 158 Henry-street, Brooklyn, as usual, Wednesday evening, and as he was absent all night his family became much alarmed. Yesterday forenoon his friends went to his office, but found the door locked; on getting a key and opening the door Mr. Brouwer was found hanging by a handerchief to the knob of his iron safe. He had evidently been dead several hours. The Coroner was notified, who came and viewed the body, when it was removed to his house in Brooklyn. In one of his pockets was found a bottle containing laudanum. From the statement of Dr. Bouton, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body, it appears that the deceased must have drank a portion of the laudanum previous to hanging himself.

Coroner Perry held an inquest on the body. It was put in evidence that the deceased had for several years been subject to occasional derangement of mind, and that at one time his friends were apprehensive that they would have to send him to a lunatic asylum. Of late his health had been poor, and he had been unusually depressed in spirits in consequence. The Jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that John Brouwer came to his death by his own hands, while laboring under insanity, caused by bodily ailments and mental anxiety." The deceased was born in this city, and was 58 years of age. He has left a wife and several children.

The Fire in Maiden-lane—List of Insurance.—The origin of the extensive fire in Maiden-lane and Liberty-street, on Monday night, has not yet been discovered. Incendiarism is suspected by some, though no proof has thus far been obtained, giving strength or tangibility to the suspicion. Workmen were engaged yesterday in tearing down some of the walls left standing after the fire was extinguished. The total loss at the fire proves to have been $226,750, which is covered by insurances to the amount of $200,000. The following are the losses and insurances. Mr. Ahrrenfeldt, of No. 56 Maiden-lane, and No. 25 Liberty-street, dealer and importer of China, porcelain and glass ware, had a stock of $120,000, all of which was destroyed. He is insured for $100,000, in the following Companies:

United States	$5,000	Commercial	$2,500
Firemen's	4,000	Hartford of Hartford	2,500
City	4,000	Citizen's	4,500
Royal of London	5,000	Mechanics' & Traders'	4,000
National	5,000	Phenix	3,000
Brooklyn	3,500	New-World	2,500
People's	1,500	Peter Cooper	5,000
Washington	2,000	N. Y. Equitable	3,000
Pacific	3,000	Ins. of North America	4,000
Unity	6,000	Manhattan	3,000
Howard	5,000	Girard of Philadelphia	2,500
Lamar	2,500	Empire City	3,000
Beekman	2,500	Greenwich	5,000
Liverpool and London	7,500		
Total			$100,000

Windle & Co., dealers in house furnishing goods and hardware, who occupied the first floor and basement of No. 56 Maiden-lane, suffered a loss of $50,000, and are insured for $54,500, as follows;

Long Island	$5,000	Security	$2,500
Jefferson	5,000	Greenwich	5,000
Franklin	5,000	Commonwealth	5,000
Broadway	5,000	Relief	4,000
Washington	3,000	Manhattan	5,000
Republic	5,000		
Commercial	5,000	Total	$54,500

Fleet & Co., cloth dealers, lost $1,000 by water. Insured for $3,000 in the Lenox, and $3,000 in the Nassau Insurance Companies.

The building No. 56 Maiden-lane was owned by Windle & Co., and cost $20,000. It was insured for $10,000—$5,000 in the Eagle Insurance Company and $5,000 in the Knickerbocker Insuranre Company.

Edward Hens, importer of German and French fancy goods, No. 23 Liberty-street, estimate their loss at $35,000. He is insured for $36,300, as follows:

Continental	$5,000	Metropolitan	$4,000
Home	5,000	Nassau	3,000
Empire City	5,000	Security	3,000
Eagle	3,300	Brooklyn	3,000
Irving	5,000	Total	$36.300

Messrs. Kittle & Klinbbrgher, dealers in China and glassware, No. 60 Maiden-lane, lost by water about $500, fully insured.

Wm. R. Bull, dealer in willow-ware and baskets, No. 62 Maiden-lane, had his stock in his cellar damaged about $250, by water.

Arrest of Model Artists.—Some of the Mayor's Police, headed by Sergeant Berney, made a descent last evening on a private model artist establishment at No. 463 Broome-street. The officers kept their "shields" out of sight until a portion of the evening's performances were over. The sudden announcement of their presence struck the artists and spectators with dismay.

The girls, who were entirely nude, rushed wildly from the stage striving to conceal themselves, while the men made rapid "tracks" for the door and windows. The officers, who confronted the men with revolvers in hand, would not allow a single one to leave till he gave his name and address. One offered his gold watch, and another his well-lined purse, for the privilege of making a quiet exit.

After taking down the names and residences of the visitors they were permitted to depart. The keeper of the place, Louis Rauth, and the female *artistes*, were all arrested and taken to the Eighth Ward Station-house. The names of the girls were given as Ellen Reemer, Louisa Steene, Joan Myer, Elizabeth Baker, Emma Lynch, and Helena Fisher. They will be taken this morning before the Mayor.

☞ The schooner reported by the steam-tug *Huntress* as seen off the Tavern Houses, on Wednesday, full of water, and from whose rigging a man, frozen to death, was taken by one of the wrecking-boats, is, it is supposed, the wrecking-schooner *B. Drummond*, from the wreck of the ship *Clara Brookman*, ashore at Squan, with a portion of that ship's cargo of iron on board. She is owned by Messrs. Herbert & Bennett, wrecking agents, of this City. The following are the names of her crew: Capt. J Fox, Michael Kerins, (mate,) W. B. Walling, Augustus G. McNeil, Daniel Watson, James Connor, J. W. [illegible], Joseph Johnson, Jr.

Personal.

The aged and illustrious Baron Von Humboldt now in his 90th year, but still fresh in intellectual and conversational powers, attended a ball given in Berlin on the 25th ult., in honor of the royal wedding. The Baron allows neither his advanced age nor his great acquirements, and world-wide fame, to entitle him to any dispensation from the minutest and most scrupulous attention to etiquette and costume, and willingly condescends, on occasions like the one in question, to assume his chamberlain's costume, and his numerous orders, with all the careful attention to exterior befitting the most youthful and modest aspirant to Court favor. His health, however, gives frequent occasions of uneasiness to his friends and admirers, though he rallies from each attack with most surprising rapidity.

There are fewer Americans at Rome than usual. Of New-Yorkers are William B. Astor, Senator Fish, Henry De Rham, Edward Matthews and Theodore Bronson, and others, with their families. Governor Aiken, of South Carolina; Dr. Henry, of Philadelphia; Hon. W. W. Boardman, of Connecticut; the family of George P. Robbins, of New-York. Hawthorne has just arrived.

There has been another duel in Paris. This time the hero is no less a man than General Bosquet, the hero of Inkermann! The General, it is said, had a lucky escape of being run through the lobe of the left lung by a brother officer—an inch higher would have aid him low. A lady, of course, was in the case.

Mr. Charles Mathews, the comedian, was married in this City on Sunday, to Lizzie Weston Davenport, the actress. The lady was divorced last week from her former husband, Mr. A. H. Davenport.

An old sword, a wax candle from Cornwallis' stores, and an undischarged bomb, revolutionary relics, have been sent to Governor Wise by a citizen of Virginia.

Rev. Mr. Webb, of Campbell C. H., Va., has received intelligence of the murder of his brother by the rebels in India, on the 18th of last June. The information was contained in a letter from the widow.

Another strong-minded female is in trouble. Dr. Lydia Sayer Hasbrouck, of Middletown, N. Y., refused to pay her tax, and her goods, like those of Lucy, have been levied upon.

The affair of honor at Philadelphia is amicably settled. The frightened duelist has returned from New-York, finding that his antagonist was not killed, and himself simply "sold."

A girl of eleven, in the Taunton poor-house, has just given birth to a child weighing eight pounds. The father is 14 years old, and the mother was born in the poor-house.

Dr. Livingstone, the African traveler, will leave England in April, for a new series of explorations, beginning at the mouth of the Zambese River.

Rev. Dr. Cox issues a *pronunciamento* against tobacco, which he styles a "hatefully offensive ptyalism, with concomitant dirt ineffable."

Hon. Dwight Foster has been appointed Probate Judge for Worcester County, Mass., in place of the late Judge Kinnicutt. He is a prominent Republican.

The musician Spohr has sustained a serious injury in the fracture of his arm, which, it is feared, puts an end to his violin playing.

The Virginia Legislature proposes to order from Mr. Barbee, the sculptor, a statue of James Madison, to be placed in the State Capitol.

The sculptor Sanders has completed a colossal marble bust of Pulaski, for the Rotunda of the Federal Capitol.

A civil-list pension of $200 has been conferred upon the eldest daughter of Hogg, "the Ettrick Shepherd."

Mr Everett is in Washington. He has received numerous invitations from the South to repeat his lectures.

Sims Reeves, the English singer, is so unwell that he is compelled to relinquish all his engagements.

Senator Seward has been elected to a life-membership in the celebrated Burgesses corps of Albany.

The British Government has granted an annual pension of $500 to the widow of Douglas Jerrold.

Henry W. Herbert, Esq., ("Frank Forrester,") was married in Newark on Tuesday evening, the bride being a resident of that city.

The Official Account of the Highly Pickwickian Fisticuff Engagement in Congress.

From the Washington Union.

The many false and exaggerated statements that have been published relative to the recent personal collision in the House of Representatives seem to call for a correct version of the leading facts of the affair. The subjoined statement, which we have collected from the representations of those members of the House who were in a position to observe all the circumstances, is believed to embrace a correct account:

Some time about two o'clock on Saturday morning, during the night session on the reference of the Kansas message, Gen. Quitman proposed a resolution to withdraw the dilatory motions and to adjourn to Monday, with the understanding that on that day at one o'clock a vote should be taken on the main question. While he was addressing the Chair, Mr. Grow, who was on the Democratic side of the House, and near Mr. Keitt's seat, objected to the reception of the resolution. Mr. Keitt told him, if he wished to object, to go to his own side of the House. His reply being considered by Mr. Keitt offensive, the latter seized him by the collar, but immediately relinquished his hold, and was about resuming his seat; when an offensive remark of Mr. Grow induced Mr. Keitt to seize him by the throat. A struggle ensued, when Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, interfered to separate the parties, and pressing Mr. Keitt back, the foot of the latter became entangled in a chair and he *partially fell.* At this time Mr. Grow struck at him, but is *supposed* not to have reached him. Several persons now rushed to the scene of conflict, some with the view of separating the combatants and restoring order, and others perhaps to protect their friends—Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, (who happened to be sitting near the point where the difficulty occurred,) among the first, undoubtedly, as his conduct in the commencement shows, with the intention of separating the parties. In making these efforts *he received from some person a blow*, and, finding himself attacked, he turned upon his assailants and dealt back some hard blows. In a few moments the Sergeant-at-Arms and a large number of members interfered, separated the combatants, and order was restored.

[This narrative we hope will make the whole affair satisfactory to everybody. But if Mr. Barksdale does not know from whom he received the blow why did he pronounce Mr. Washburne an "infamous liar," for saying that he did not strike him?]

Italian Opera.—The opera season will open on Monday, with "I Puritani." The sale of tickets begins at 12 o'clock, to-day.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

Contents for Saturday, Feb. 20.

I.—IMPORTANT FROM CHINA—Preparations for the Assault on Canton—From our Correspondents in China.

II.—THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST NAPOLEON—Extended Ramifications of the Plot—From our Paris Correspondent.

III.—THE MORMON REBELLION—Very Interesting Details of the Latest News from Utah.

IV.—NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

V.—OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

VI.—KANSAS AFFAIRS.

VII.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS—Appointment of the Special Committee on the Lecompton Constitution.

VIII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—St. Paul and Napoleon III.—The French and Standing Armies—The Dred Scott Decision in Brazil—Kansas Stops the Way—Spiritualism—Modern Chivalry—The Mormons, &c., &c.

IX.—DEATH OF LABLACHE.

X.—THE WEEK'S SUMMARY OF NEWS—Foreign, Domestic, City, and Commercial—Carefully Reported.

XI.—PERSONAL ITEMS.

XII.—THE ROYAL WEDDING—Detailed Account of the Nuptials of the Princess Royal.

XIII.—PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICANS.

XIV.—THE SOUTHERN PRESS ON SENATOR SEWARD.

XV.—TRIFLES—Humorous Paragraphs.

XVI.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Produce and Live-Stock Markets of the City for the Week—Interesting Information for Farmers.

XVII.—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for	$2
Eight Copies, one year, for	12
Twenty Copies, one year, for	20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address.* Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the Weekly Times is:

To Canada, payable in advance	26 cents a year.
Within the State	26 cents a year.
Within the United States	26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. Bills of all Specie-Paying Banks Received at Par.

All orders must be addressed to the Publishers of the Weekly Times, No. 138 Nassau-street.

Arrival of a Valuable Cargo of Oil and Bone at New-Bedford.—The clipper ship *John Land*, Capt. Bearse, arrived at New-Bedford on Tuesday, from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, with the most valuable cargo ever shipped from that port, consisting of 338 barrels of sperm oil, 5,537 barrels of whale oil, and 320,969 pounds of whalebone, together with hides, wool and other merchandise, in all valued at about $375,000 at present prices.—*Boston Traveller, Feb. 18.*

A controversy about the State lotteries of Maryland is going on in the columns of the Baltimore papers. From one of the statements, it appears, that some $30,000 have been expended, up to this time, in the attempt to suppress the business. In Baltimore alone 80 persons are regularly licensed to deal in policies. The business started there in 1846.

Brilliant auroras have been observed at Bridgeport for several nights past.

☞ Watson's New Family Sewing Machine
NOW READY.

This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms.
WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Removal.—CANTRELL'S customers on the east side of the City are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, Masters' and Misses' Shoes, &c., at his usual prices, which are universally known to be lower than those of any other dealer in town.

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A D 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ India Rubber Gloves Cure Chapped Hands Salt Rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water, hot or cold, and protect the hands while engaged in housework, care of coal-fires, &c. For sale at all Rubber Stores and at No. 36 John-st., up-stairs.

☞ Balls and Parties.—Cold weather, snow and rain. Ladies, if you wish white satin, kid and linen Gaiter Boots and Slips, cloth button and gaiter Boots, with India Rubber Boots and Shoes of all kinds, patronise
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

☞ 100 dozen Custom-Made Shirts are offered at retail, in quantities to suit the purchaser, at wholesale prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 269 Greenwich st., corner of Murray.

☞ Anson's Daguerreotypes.—Large size for 50 cents. The only place in the City where Daguerreotypes are made, exclusive of any other picture, is at ANSON'S, No. 589 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

MARRIED

Livermore—Post.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 18, at Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, Madison square, Mr. Edward Livermore to Anna, daughter of the late Joel Post.

Bosworth—Dean.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 17, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, H. Sylvester Bosworth to Juliet Ada, daughter of the late Nicholas Dean, Esq., all of this City.

Horton—Smith.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 17, by Rev. Dr. Lathrop, Mr. R. G. Horton to Miss Hannah T. Smith, all of this City.

Bates—Cox.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 18, at the M. E. Chapel, 22d-st., corner of 4th-av., by Rev. John McClintock, D. D., N. S. Bates, Jr., and M. Louisa Cox, daughter of Wm. A. Cox, Esq., all of this City.

Fleming—Swan.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 18, by Rev. A. Kingman Nott, Mr. James A. Fleming, of Providence, R. I., to Maria T., daughter of A. T. Swan, Esq., of Purdyville, Penn.

Crosby—Crawford.—At Harlem, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 17, by Rev. E. H. Gillett, Mr. John Crosby, Jr., of Ashley Falls, Mass., to Maggie, daughter of Mr. Andrew Crawford, of Harlem.

Vail—Brainard.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, at the Middle Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. Nicholas E. Smith, James Everett Vail to Redelia R., daughter of Leonard W. Brainard, all of Brooklyn.

☞ Albany *Evening Journal* please copy.

Cathell—Mickles.—At Syracuse, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, by Rev. Geo. M. Hills, Henry L. Cathell, of this City, to Lizzie Mickles, daughter of P. D. Mickles, Esq., of Syracuse, N. Y.

DIED.

Goodwin.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 18, Maria, youngest daughter of Henry C. and Maria Goodwin, in the 5th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and members of Benevolent Lodge No. 28, F. A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 65 3d-av., near 12th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Tuthill.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 18, Anne Maria, daughter of J. Shephard and Margaret Tuthill.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the house of her grandfather, Wm. Terence, No. 508 Grand-st., this day, (Friday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Cutchogue, L. I., for interment, on Saturday morning.

Simpson.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 17, after a lingering illness which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mary Ann, relict of the late James Simpson, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 172 East 24th-st., without further invitation. Mrs. Simpson has been a resident of the City of New-York for the last 45 years.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Mortimer.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 18, Caroline L., wife of George T. Mortimer, in the 34th year of her age.

The friends of her husband, and of her father, James Herring, are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock, from No. 733 8th-av.

Denniston.—On Wednesday, Feb. 17, Edwin P., son of William M. and Margaret W. Denniston, aged 7 days.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

Reilly.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, Richard Reilly, late of Gallanboy, near Kingscourt, County Cavan, Ireland, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 299 West 31st-st., on Friday, Feb. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Darley.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 17, John Darley, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Feb. 19, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 18 Wyckoff st., Brooklyn.

Woodward.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 18, William Shourt Woodward, in the 43d year of his age.

His friends, the friends of the family and of his father, the late Anthony Woodward, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 28e Pacific-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, Feb. 20, without further invitation.

Brouwer.—In Brooklyn on Wednesday evening, Feb. 17, Mr. John Brouwer, aged 60 years.

His friends, and the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 158 Henry-st., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Hunter.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 17, Miss Lucy G. Hunter, aged 31 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her brother in-law, Amos Clark, Jr., at Elizabeth, this (Friday) morning, at 12 o'clock, and at the residence of her brother, C. E. Hunter, No. 43 Rivingston-st., New-York, at 4 o'clock P. M. Friends and acquaintances of the families, and of her brother, G. A. Hunter, are invited to attend without further notice. Cars leave for Elizabeth *via* New Jersey Railroad, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be at the dépôt. Her remains will be taken to Massachusetts, on Saturday, for interment.

Mason.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 17, at the residence of his father, Walter, son of Daniel G. Mason, of the firm of Mason Brothers, of this City, aged 15 months and 16 days.

Funeral on Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

IVORY COMBS.
DEPOT WITH
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.

We offer to the Trade, through our Agents, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, our large and superior stock of Ivory Combs.

In quality, we think they are the best in the market and we have made a scale of discounts which cannot fail to attract all buyers.

PRATT BROTHERS & CO., Deep River, Conn.

EDWARD EVERETT'S
GREAT ORATION AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

Second edition now ready. This masterpiece of eloquence can be procured in neat pamphlet form at the *Times* Office. Price 25 cents. A most liberal discount made to the trade.

MARGARET FAIRFIELD.

CHAPPED HANDS.—CERTAIN CURE—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Compound Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe and agreeable.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

"SAN ANDRES" PIG LEAD.

Best quality Spanish Pig Lead of the popular "San Andres" brand; also, second quality Spanish and Mexican Lead, Bar and Galena Lead for sale in large or small lots at the lowest rates by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

MARGARET FAIRFIELD.

AMERICAN DRUGGISTS' CIRCULAR.—Advertisements for the March issue must be sent in until the 20th inst. This is the ONLY Druggists' Paper that has a *bona fide* circulation all over the country. No connection whatever with any other publication.
HENRY BRIDGMAN, Proprietor,
No. 38 Beekman-st., New-York.

MARGARET FAIRFIELD.

FANCY GOODS.

NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.,
AND
NOS. 89 AND 91 READE-ST.
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
LATE
WM. H. CARY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

In view of the many unreplenished stocks now in this market, offer at their
NEW AND SPACIOUS STORE,
TO CASH AND FIRST-CLASS TIME BUYERS
Throughout the Union,
Their SPRING STOCK, which is
UNPARALLELED IN AMOUNT,
UNRIVALED IN ASSORTMENT,
AND
UNSURPASSED IN BARGAINS.

THIRTY YEARS' experience has enabled them to search out the best and cheapest manufacturers, both
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN,
To which they add the great advantages of
LARGE PURCHASES AND CASH PAYMENTS.

They solicit a thorough examination of their Goods and prices, feeling confident that they will convince each buyer, who will examine their stock, that it is for his interest to deal with them.

They particularly ask the attention of the trade to the articles named below, for which they are SOLE AGENTS, viz.:

PRATT, BROS. & CO.'S IVORY COMBS.
DAVID E. NOYES & CO.'S WHITE HORN COMBS.
G. D. PERCUSSION CAPS, "GENUINE."
WASHINGTON ARMS CO.'S PISTOLS.
BRITISH STANDARD LINEN THREAD.
STEVENS & CO.'S LINEN THREAD.
WAVERLEY MILLS LINEN THREAD.
WALKER & BROS.' SPOOL COTTON.
ENTERPRISE MILLS WRITING PAPERS.
To which they add, in quantities:
WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,
RAZORS, SCISSORS, POCKET CUTLERY,
FANS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PERFUMERY, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES,
COMBS, BRUSHES, BUTTONS, &c.
Catalogues furnished upon application.

DRY GOODS.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest.)
Are now opening and offering for sale a splendid variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC,
AND OTHER PRINTS.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsuttas,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE, FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.
It shall be their aim to keep a well-selected
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS,
Gathering the choicest gems from Imported and Home productions as they arrive in market. Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a Retail Store.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.
Sale at retail by the
ASSIGNEES OF G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
For the payment of creditors,
AS PROVIDED BY DEED OF ASSIGNMENT.
The entire balance of stock, chiefly of importations intended for the ensuing Spring, and removed for greater convenience of sale
From No. 767 Broadway, to the store
No. 415 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st.,
Is now selling at prices most beneficial to purchasers, and far below the cost of importation, to effect a speedy clearance, to settle up the affairs of the estate.
Lispenard-st. and Broadway, Brandreth Buildings.

FINAL CLOSING OF COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.
ONLY ONE WEEK MORE.
The assignees at the above place are compelled to close out the entire balance of the stock of Dry Goods within the above time, and will give the greatest kind of bargains in
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS and
MANTILLAS,
LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &c, &c., &c.
Also, the entire store fixtures and furniture for sale at mere nominal prices to make a clearance and give possession to ADAMS & SPENCER, carpet dealers.

CHEAPEST BROWN SHIRTING
IN THE WORLD.
NAUMKEAG, "S," at 6¼ cents.
Apply to RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

NECK TIES ONLY.
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK,
would call the attention of the Trade to their extensive assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
consisting of
BYRON TIES, ALBERT TIES,
GARROTE TIES, NAPOLEON TIES,
YOUNG-AMERICA TIES, (a new article.)
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS.
Also,
a complete assortment of
COTTON TIES,
JACONETS, BRILLIANTES, FRENCH PRINTS,
SCOTCH GINGHAMS, &c., &c.
Our stock comprises many entirely new and exclusive styles, just landed, and never before offered in this market, all of which will be sold
AT THE LOWEST RATES.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—TO BE SOLD FOR CASH, the entire stock of cloak, mantilla and dress trimmings of all descriptions, a large assortment in lots to suit purchasers, together with all kinds of machinery for manufacturing the same. Can be seen at No. 154 Chambers-st., third floor.
H. ROBINSON, } Assignees
and } of
M. M. HUEY, } John Clarke & Co.
No. 343 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 16, 1858.

1858.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
W. D. CROMWELL & CO.
Offer to the trade their usual well-assorted stock of Clothing Goods on terms to suit the times.
No. 21 and 23 Barclay-st.,
No. 26 and 28 Park-place.

MILLER & DAY,
WHOLESALE SILK HAT MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Centre and Franklin sts., New-York.

SORE EYES—AGGRAVATED CASE
Cured by Dr. S. B. SMITH'S Magnetic Salve; almost blind; was able to read in two hours; cured in two weeks.—Dr. Smith, had I
A THOUSAND DOLLARS
You are welcome to it. I shall never forget you.
YOU HAVE SAVED MY CHILD.
Mrs. Eliza Mortimer, No. 96 Hudson st. Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church, and at druggists.

MARGARET FAIRFIELD.

THE TRIUMPH OF MECHANISM.
AMERICAN WATCHES.
Made by APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass.
The following Houses are Agents in this City for the sale of these infallible Watches:
Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 15 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

MARGARET FAIRFIELD.

REV. DUDLEY A. TYNG WILL (BY REquest of a literary Club of young men) deliver a Lecture upon *Manhood, False and True*, at Clinton Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; may be obtained at the Bookstores of S. S & W. WOOD, No. 389 Broadway, and RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery; at the desk of the Mercantile Library, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

DR. LEVETT'S NEW AND GREAT INVENTION in atmospheric pressure plates for artificial teeth; any one can discern its importance at once. The plate covering the roof or palate of the mouth, which so much interferes with comfort and taste is dispensed with and the strength and power of adhesion increased. Established 20 years. M. LEVETT, Dentist,
No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

MARGARET FAIRFIELD.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A RETIRED clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct, Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 186 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
of
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
COMPLETELY PRESERVED
TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored; or troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; or troubled with scrofula, scald head or other eruptions, but would be cured; or with sick head ache, (neuralgia,) but would be cured? It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 5, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly-trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence County some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects; therefore, my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Blissfield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it. Again, very respectfully and truly, yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

CARLYLE, Ill., June 28, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.
S. BREESE, Ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.
ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.
WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.
Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.
Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

TO DRUGGISTS.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE late fire at No. 47 Maiden-lane, the subscriber has removed to No. 61, a few doors below, where he has concluded to close out the balance of his stock at greatly reduced prices.
A. W. GABAUDAN,
Importer of Druggists' Fancy Articles,
No. 61 Maiden-lane.

POPE'S HOMER.—AN ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBERS' copy of the Iliad and Odyssey, elegantly embellished, printed in London under Pope's own supervision in 1715, and now very rare, for sale by A. DOWLING, No. 39 Nassau-st. New and old books bought.

FIFTY CENTS WILL BE PAID FOR UNmutilated copies of the MERCANTILE GAZETTE AND SHIPPING REGISTER, of San Francisco, of the date of Jan. 4, 1858, by VISCHER, OWEN & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHINESE SUGAR-CANE SEED; also an alcohol still, to run one hundred gallons per day, cane mills, sugar pans, vacuum pans, strain brewing apparatus, &c., &c. Copper work generally. JOHN H. CORNELL, No. 11 Old-slip.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. Machine brushes made to order. The trade supplied.
JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL—WARRANTed very superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. Only agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CHURCH AND REGULATOR CLOCKS, models, engravers' ruling machines, that work themselves, and light work done at low prices, at J. STOKELL'S Clock factory, No. 26 Platt-st., New-York City.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of castings made at moderate prices with dispatch by [illegible], No. 26 John-st.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 338 3d-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CLUBBING THE HOME JOURNAL WITH THE MAGAZINES.

MORRIS & WILLIS' HOME JOURNAL for the year 1858, and either of the following Three-Dollar Works for the same period, will be sent to the address of any subscriber, for Four Dollars, to be paid in advance, viz.:
The Home Journal and the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, *Harper's Magazine*, *Emerson's Magazine*, (published in the City of New-York,) for one year, for ...$4
The Home Journal, and either *Godey's Lady's Book*, or *Graham's Magazine*, (published in Philadelphia,) for one year, for ...$4
The Home Journal, and either *Blackwood's Magazine*, *Edinburg Review*, *North British Review*, *Westminster Review*, or the London *Quarterly Review*, (republished in this City at $3 per annum each, by Leonard Scott & Co.,) for one year, for ...$4
The Home Journal and Dickens' *Household Words*, (published at $3 per annum,) for one year, for ...$4
The Home Journal and the *Crayon*, (published monthly, at $3 per annum,) for one year, for ...$4
The Home Journal and the *Atlantic Monthly*, (published in Boston, at $3 per annum,) for one year, for ...$4
Orders including the amount, addressed to MORRIS & WILLIS, No. 107 Fulton-st., will receive prompt attention. The two periodicals ordered will be sent to different addresses, if desired. By an arrangement with the editors of the HOME JOURNAL, the proprietors of the above-named Magazines will furnish subscribers with them as soon as they receive directions to do so from this establishment.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BY GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., NOS. 377 and 379 Broadway corner of White-st. for the SALE OF BOOKS, STATIONERY PAINTINGS, &c., FRIDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 19,
At 4 o'clock, at the Salesrooms.
LAW BOOKS—Catalogue of a valuable Law Library, comprising all the modern Standard Treatises, Digest, &c., among which may be found: United States Digest, 10 vols.; Statutes at large, 10 vols.; Pickering's Metcalf and Mass. Reports, 51 vols.; Howard's Report, English Law and Equity, 35 vols.; Curtis' U. S. Supreme Court Decisions, 22 vols; Legal Observer, 2 vols.; Niles' Register, 51 vols., &c., together with some valuable miscellaneous and historical works, the whole forming the most attractive collection of books offered at auction this season. Catalogues ready.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S OPINION,
FOUNDED UPON A SCRIPTURAL QUOTATION.

The lady read the news one day,
And unto "Ike" did briefly say,
"La me, how funny! Books are sold;
But then they give us gifts of gold;
Two hundred ninety-three Broadway
These precious things are GIVEN AWAY.
Well, after all, I do believe
'Tis 'better to give than to receive.'"

The venerable and sagacious old lady was perfectly right, and all will coincide in her opinion who visit the Great American Gift Book House, No. 293 Broadway, where a beautiful present is given with every book or Valentine sold. Catalogues sent free. Address
A. RANNEY, Agent.

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK—A COMplete guide in all matters of law.
From the Boston Journal.
This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country.
Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
D. KIMBALL & CO.,
Publishers, Providence, R. I.

THE LANCERS.—THE ONLY CORRECT COPY of the Lancers, as taught by E. Ferrero, is published and for sale, by WM. HALL & SON, Price [illegible] cents. Painted directions may be had without charge. "Bonnie Eloise; or, the Belle of Mohawk Vale."—This beautiful ballad, by J. R. THOMAS, is now ready. Price 25 cents.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon, for printing and binding the books, journal and documents of the Board of Education, for 1858. The estimates to state the price per single copy, hundred and thousand, for binding the books journal and documents; and the price for composition per thousand ems, the price of press work per token, and the price per ream of the paper to be used in printing the aforesaid books, journal and documents. Specimens of the books to be bound, and the documents to be printed, size of type, quality of paper to be used, and specifications for the same, to be seen at the Clerk's Office aforesaid.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
GEORGE H. CLARK,
A. H. BRUMMELL,
ROBERT A. ADAMS,
JOHN R. LYDECKER,
} Printing Committee of the Board of Education.

TO BUILDERS.—THE BOARD OF SCHOOL Officers of the XIIth Ward will receive sealed proposals for the erection of a new primary school-house on 132d-st., 200 feet west of 11th-av., according to the plans and specifications approved by the Board of Education and on file in the Clerk's office.
Proposals can be made for the mason work and carpenter's work separately, or for the entire work, and will be received at the Clerk's office, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, 3d March prox., at 12 o'clock noon, and must contain the names of two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The lowest proposal will not necessarily be received, and the School Officers reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.
JAMES MACKEAN,
JOHN BELLAMY,
} Committee.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, and baking; will do housework in a private family; wages $6 to $7; City or Brooklyn. Also, her niece, a girl of 16; minds a baby; sews neatly; quick at work; wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes, in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; has knowledge of dress making. Can be seen at No. 128 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days, Room No. 6.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INtelligent American lady, wishes to obtain a situation to attend store of any kind, or as a family dressmaker. Understands the care and instruction of children. Compensation no object; would leave the City if required. Communications addressed to Miss LEROY, No. 67 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. No objection to the country. Can bring the best City references as to character and ability. Call or address M. W. S., No. 108 St. Mark's place, room No. 17.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches bread-baking, pastry, jellies and all kinds of cooking in all its branches; and also a woman who understands milk and butter in all its branches. No objection to going in the City or country. Call for two days at No. 109 Green-st., basement in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 33½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable man in a private family, who understands his business perfectly. Can be highly recommended by his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address T. H., care of Mr. WALK, Saddler, No. 758 Broadway between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse. She has been accustomed to the care of children for several years, and can take the full charge of an infant. Best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 146 2d-av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the rear, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITuations, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and plain sewing; the other as professed cook. Has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Both have the best of City references. Call in the fancy store No. 85 East 16th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 8th-st., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-houses, green-houses, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married; has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, OR AS PERsonal attendant, by an active and capable man who has got the best of City references; has no objection to go to any part. Any commands for C. W. will meet due attention by calling at No. 46 4th-av., opposite the Bible House.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; is an experienced infant's nurse, or growing children; and is a good seamstress; can cut and make children's clothing; would go out by the day or week; the best of City reference as to capability. Apply to No. 7 Union court, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a sober, steady, active young man; understands his business perfectly; can give the very best reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Address J. M., for two days, No. 124 8th-st., first floor, or in the office down stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FAITHFUL, EXperienced girl, highly recommended. She is a good thorough cook and a first-class washer and ironer. Will endeavor to please, and be found an obliging girl, of good moral character. No objection to housework. Apply for MARY, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and plain sewing; willing to travel with a family going to California; can take good care of children at sea. Can be seen till the 20th, at her present employer's, No. 11 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gas-fitting; reference given. Address PLUMBER, *Times* Office, or call at No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A VERBATIM REPORTER WANTS A situation either as an attachée of the Press, or in reporting patent law suits, sermons, lectures, taking dictations, &c. Will go where required. Best of references given. Address REPORTER.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamberwork, or in a nursery. The best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; one who understands his business generally; is an Englishman; single; age 30 years; would be found a real industrious man to any gentleman wanting the above. Address T. B., *Times* Office, Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR clerk, by a young man anxious to make himself useful to his employers. Is fully qualified, as City references will testify. Address B. B., *Courier and Enquirer* office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a first-class private family. No objection to go in the country. Best of City reference given. Apply, or address a note to ELIZABETH, No. 32 11th-st., rear house, or No. 13 Union-court, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, one as nurse and seamstress; also by a Scotch girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; also by three nice colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No 555 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Good reference given if required. Call, for two days, at the jewelry store in Myrtle-av., between Fort-av. and Graham-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK WANTS A SITUAtion in a private family or first class boarding-house. Is an excellent pastry cook. Good City reference. Apply to No. 6 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid or nurse. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 299 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH GIRL as chambermaid. Apply for three days at No. 121 28th-st.

WANTED—TO LAWYERS—A SITUATION IN A lawyer's office by a young man who has previously been in one. Address O., Box No. 113 Post Office.

A YOUNG LADY, A NATIVE OF GERMANY, who has resided many years in France and speaks the French, German and English languages fluently, wishes to go to Italy with a respectable family, as a companion to young ladies, as interpreter, or to take the entire charge of one or two children. She can also teach drawing, the rudiments of music and Italian. The best references can be given. Address C. A., box No. 17, Newton, N. J.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS—A young man who has been engaged as cutter for several years past, in a fashionable house in this City, is desirous of engaging with some house in the lower part of the City as either cutter or salesman, or both, at a small salary. N. B.—Would have no objection to a neighboring City. Address Box No. 164, *Times* Office.

ALTO SINGER.—A SITUATION WANTED IN a church by a lady who has a powerful alto voice; reads church music at sight. Address S. B. J., Post-Office, Brooklyn.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER—A SCOTCHMAN, SOber and industrious, and who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; a married man without family preferred. Apply at No. 38 Ferry-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY EMINENTLY QUALIFIED BY successful experience, desires employment as principal or assistant in the *Belles Lettres* of a school; prefers going South or West. References unexceptionable. Address LAURA, care of SMITH & BOYD, American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at the old-established boarding-house No. 59 Murray-st., corner College-place. Terms reasonable.
MRS. S. WILSON.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING a large first-class house, very pleasantly located, would let a large room or suite of rooms to a gentleman and wife, with board, or to a few single gentlemen. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st st.

BOARDING.—NO. 136 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-st.—A furnished front room to let, with board for a gentleman and wife; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 186 Atlantic-st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and closet, with breakfast and tea, may be had with a European lady, who would take a single gentleman in a private family. Location a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry. Address McKENSIE, *Times* office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR AN ELDERLY WIDOW lady with no incumbrance, in a pleasant family up town in the central part of the City. She will require a pleasant upper room with the privilege of a heated parlor. A private family where there are no other boarders would be preferred. A note addressed to the *Times* office will be attended to. Address J. O.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, THE SECOND floor, either partially or wholly furnished, lighted by gas, of a first-class house, with exclusive use of bath and water closet; a simple breakfast and the attendance of a man servant required; the house must be located in the neighborhood of Waverley-place, not higher than 10th st., and on the west side of Broadway. Boarding-house keepers need not notice this advertisement. Address, for one week, J. G., Jr., Box No. 86 Post-Office.

ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN A private family, without board, for two single gentlemen; must be in Columbia, Willow, Hicks, Pierpont or Remsen sts., near the ferry. Price no objection, if quarters are desirable. Address, for three days, HUDSON, Box No. 1,842, New-York Post-Office.

THIRTEENTH-STREET, NORTHWEST CORNER OF SEVENTH-AVENUE.—A lady having taken the splendid house, recently built by the late Dr. Green, would be happy to let her rooms, with board, to families or single gentlemen, of the highest respectability only.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN in a private family residing near Broadway or 4th-av., below 25th-st. Single room with gas, conveniences for fire, &c., required. Address, stating location and terms which must be moderate, H. H., Box No. 1,971 Post-Office. References given and required.

832 BROADWAY—BETWEEN TWELFTH AND 13th sts.; to let several handsomely furnished rooms to a gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen, with or without full or partial board. References given and required.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT $1 50 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 167 Greene-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 40 Concord-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON'S "St. Joseph's Conversation Classes" at No. 761 Broadway. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate, and answer in French to the questions addressed.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

SCHOOLS SUPPLIED WITH COMPETENT teachers and professors; also with pupils, books, &c. Principals will please send circulars. Parents supplied gratuitously with information concerning schools. Teachers supplied with positions. Wanted—a lady to teach English to go to Pennsylvania—salary $300; also a lady to go to Arkansas to teach music and English; ditto for Alabama; also a gentleman to teach classics and moderns. SMITH & BOYD, American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner 21st-st., New-York,
Offer a large assortment of
THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—NEW AND second-hand, best Boston and New-York makes, at astonishingly low prices for cash. The Waters' large and popular catalogue of music at half price, at the great Piano and Music Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

17 GOOD PIANO-FORTES AND TWO melodeons to rent at $2, $3, $3 50, $4, $5 and $6 a month or for sale cheaper than at any other place, for cash. Old pianos taken in exchange. Music taught in a few lessons, and pianos tuned by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 225 Grand-st., near the Bowery.

A $350 PIANO-FORTE FOR $225—ROSEwood, full 7 octaves, round corners, full, rich tone, carved plate, beautifully enameled scolloped keys; made by the best City makers, is perfectly new, having been used very little. Apply at the residence of the advertiser, No. 358 Broome-st.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A MOST EXcellent piano-forte, rosewood, and fully warranted, will be sold as above, and a second hand piano taken in exchange. It may be seen at W. WEBER'S, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIanos, new and second hand, to let or for sale, on instalments at their manufactory Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New York, by J. M. PELTON.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS & CANFIELD'S Manufactory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 2d av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $3,000 TO $6,000, by a practical man, to engage in the manufacture of a staple article of large consumption; his process yields a superior article at a great reduction of cost. The risk is small as the class of customers is undoubted and the majority of the sales are for cash. Address N. J. D., *Times* Office.

COAL AND WOOD YARD FOR SALE, very low in consequence of the ill health of the owner; location excellent; will sell stock on hand if required. Call for one week, corner of Hoyt and Warren sts., or No. 210 Dean st., South Brooklyn.

TO GROCERS.—A HOUSE HAVING BEEN ENgaged in the wholesale Grocery and Commission business, with a good class of near-by and Western customers, would sell their stock and lease of store, and good will of the business. Address Box 2,769, Post-Office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE COFFEE AND Spice business, with a capital to advance of from $5,000 to $6,000, to do the out door sales and purchases in an old and good house in this City. Address Box No. 1,639 New-York City.

WISCONSIN LANDS—WITH SOME CASH—Will be given for desirable merchandise suitable for the Western trade. The lands are heavy timbered. Plots and maps can be seen at this office. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall st.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE DRY GOODS Commission Business. One who is enabled to influence consignments. Address L. M., Box No. 2,146 Post-Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED, IN BROOKLYN, ONE OR TWO building lots, in exchange for a small stock of ready-made clothing suitable for any market. Would have no objection to a neat cottage, and would give some cash. Address C. S., *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—IN A CENTRAL LOCAtion, in Brooklyn, with modern improvements. Apply to B. H. LOWRY, at Bank of the Republic.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A farm of 75 acres half mile north of the depot; the house is nearly new, two-story and attic 41 by 38, with a large extension, new barn, carriage-house, stable, ice-house, &c.; there is a fine garden, apple orchard, and a large variety of the smaller fruits. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, with fine counter cellar on the north side of 37th-st., known as No. 147 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The house is ready for occupancy, and is in perfect order, and has all the modern improvements, and will be sold at a bargain, and on the most easy terms. Also, the house No. 142 38th-st., immediately in the rear of the above. It is in perfect order, and will make a good investment for the money, as it is on lease to a first-rate tenant. Apply at No. 627 6th-av.
JAMES McLAUGHLIN, Plumber and Gasfitter.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 56 6th-st., near 2d-av.; house 25x44, three-story, basement, and under cellar, with modern improvements; lot 25 by half the block; can be seen from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply to C. & A. WILDEY, No. 517 Greenwich-st. Also, a house and lot in the village of Tarrytown; two-story frame house with kitchen attached, and filled in with brick, nearly new; fruit and shade trees, &c.; a desirable residence. Apply as above, or to H. L. HAIGHT, or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 269 UNION-st., South Brooklyn, fifth from Court-st.; three story brown-stone and Philadelphia brick, high basement, laundry, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, range, two store-rooms, cellar, cemented; halls imitation of marble; bath-room, gas in every room, built in the best manner, and in good order; lot 22x100; house 22x50. If desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65, and the lot 25x120 feet, with a court-yard in front of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES NOS. 160 AND 162 WEST 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; high basements, with all the modern improvements. Also, a new house in Clymer-st., Brooklyn, three rooms deep, with all the modern improvements; situated within 10 minutes' walk of the ferries; will be rented. Inquire of Dr. GLOVER, No. 4 Ann-st.

FOR SALE—(ONLY $500 EACH HOUSE, FIRST payment,) 2 brick four-story houses and lots, on 33d-st., near 3d-av., with stables on rear of lots, an alley 8 feet wide, entirely disconnected from front house. Any cartman would find this a rare chance. Croton throughout connected with sewer. Apply immediately to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND HIGH-BASEment modern house, No. 88 West 27th-st., on easy terms. Also, lot on 28th-st., near 6th av., will be sold on easy terms, or all the purchase money can remain to a party who wishes to build. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., from 10 to 12 A. M. or 1½ to 3½ P. M.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BLEECKER-STREET PROPERTY.—Two four-story brick houses and lots on Bleecker-st., near Wooster-st., together 50 feet front, suitable for a large boarding house, or could easily be converted into stores. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE CENTRAL PARK.—Sixteen valuable lots between 4th and 5th avs., and near the Park, being one of the most desirable plots of ground in the City. They will be sold in one or two parcels, and on accommodating terms. Apply to F. G. BURNHAM, No. 167 Broadway, front room, up stairs.

FEED-STORE FOR SALE—WITH LOT 21x87. The adjoining lot will be sold, if desired. Stables in rear. Has been occupied the last seven years for the feed business; good stand; abundance of room; two floors, 20x70 each. Will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—A plot of ground 200 feet square, and being one of the most desirable in the vicinity of the Park; the lots are situated between 4th and 5th avs., and on streets graded and completed. Apply to F. G. BURNHAM, No. 167 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, full-size lot, delightfully situated between Union and Stuyvesant Parks. A smaller house, pleasantly situated, would be taken in part payment. Address Y. B., office of this paper.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TAVERN-stand occupied by Theodore Snedeker, situated in Newtown, Long Island. Apply to E. L. SMITH, No. 156 Water-st., or H. SMITH, No. 247 Pearl-st., New-York. Also, 4 lots for sale or to let, on 8th-av., near 126th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL TWO-STORY and basement brick house situated No. 36 Clermont-av., Brooklyn; $1,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises, or of S. A. MERIAM, No. 73 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 44 East 36th-st., near 4th-av., finished in the best style. Inquire on the premises from 9 to 11 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO-STORY attic and basement house No. 42 Pike-st., corner of Madison. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AVENUE—A FIRST-CLASS brown stone front house finished with rosewood doors, &c. Terms easy. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT, No. 14 East 27th-st., or to N. T. HIGBIE & SON, 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—WITH FURNITURE, the five story brown stone front dwelling, 30 by about 70, No. 101 East 21st-st., with privilege of Gramercy-park. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, 25x64, in 30th-st., 150 feet west from 5th av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LTT—A WELL-FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—HOUSE AND LOT southeast corner of Mercer and 4th sts.; lot 22½ feet by 80. Inquire on the premises, between 8 and 9 A. M.

FARMS FOR SALE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE sale, belonging to the estate of Garret Vantine, deceased, 1st. A farm of 153 acres, situated on Long Island, four miles from Williamsburg, on the Williamsburg turnpike. On the farm are two dwelling houses and all the necessary outbuildings. The land is conveniently divided into fields by good stone fences; is under a high state of cultivation and in the best order. The same will be sold in four parcels, or together. 2d. A farm of 45½ acres, situated fronting on the Jamaica plank road, in the village of Jamaica. On the same is a good dwelling house, barn, &c., plenty of fruit, and the farm is of the best quality. Also, three pieces of meadow. The above farms are the best market and garden farms on Long Island. For farther particulars inquire of CORNELIUS VANDINE, No. 116 Beekman st., New-York, or of MARTIN SUYDAM and DANIEL HENDRICKSON, Executors, near the premises. N. B.—If not sold by Thursday, 25th, will be sold at auction that day, at the house of Mr. Derion, Jamaica, at 1 o'clock.

FARM AND STORE FOR SALE.—THE FARM consists of one hundred acres of land, suitably divided into pasture, meadow, plow and woodland, watered with a never failing stream and living springs; well fenced with stone-wall, and abundantly supplied with every variety of fruit. The improvements comprise a dwelling house, 30 by 40 feet, two stories and attic, large barn and other out-buildings; two tenant houses pleasantly situated. The store is located on a prominent corner, doing a profitable business, and which has also been a post-office for some time, supplied with daily mail. The location is in the town of Wilton, Fairfield County, Conn., accessible by railroad in about two hours from New-York, and having churches and superior schools within convenient distance. For further particulars, inquire of GEORGE R. MIDDLEBROOK, Norwalk, Conn., or WM. C. OSBORNE, No. 134 Pearl-st.

LANDS AND HOMES AT THE WEST!—To the Farmer! To the Mechanic! To the Emigrant! The Illinois Central Railroad Company offers for sale 1,500,000 acres of the richest farming land, which may be had in lots of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits, and at low rates of interest.
For full information, written or oral, in German, French and English, apply at the New-York agency, No. 386 Broadway, New-York, where maps, pamphlets, descriptions, letters from old settlers, may be had gratis. Specimens of coal, minerals, grain, &c., are to be seen at the same place; also maps on a large scale, showing all the tracts in detail, the timber, creeks, streams, &c., &c. Fine sectional maps, showing the precise position of every piece of land in various parts of the State, can be had by remitting 50 cents in postage stamps. Apply, personally or by mail, to
CHARLES WIECK,
No. 386 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIdence, situated in White Plains, will be sold at auction, (if not sold at private sale,) on Tuesday, March 2, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M. Said farm contains 25 acres of arable land, and 2½ of woodland. On the farm is a large two-story house and outbuildings, all nearly new. The house has 8 rooms on each floor, cistern under the kitchen and a well of excellent water near the door. There is a good garden and fruit of all kinds on the premises. The property is three miles distant from White Plains depot, four miles from Mamaroneck, Rye and Port Chester. Call and view the premises before day of sale. An extensive variety of stock, farming utensils and household furniture will, also, be sold at the same time.
EDMUND M. CARPENTER.

FARM NEAR NEW-HAMBURG—EIGHteen acres superior land, with a neat two-story house, built for and occupied as a parsonage; contains eight rooms; also, small tenant house, some fruit and good well of water, 2½ miles from station. Churches and good schools near. Price $3,500; three-quarters on mortgage.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

FARM FOR SALE—44 ACRES, IN GOOD REpair, buildings sufficient, all new; 6 acres orchard. Ten minutes' walk from Washingtonville, or the depot on the Branch Road. Inquire of BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No. 84 Nassau-st.; J. W. HATCH, No. 376 8th-av., or JOHN JAQUES, at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE five-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.
N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—TWO STORES ON BROADWAY, NEAR Canal-st.; three stores on Canal-st., near Broadway; the three-story attic and basement houses No. 150 Laurens-st., and No. 151 Wooster-st.; the large house with all the modern improvements, containing 16 rooms, No. 127 Greene-st.; four large second and third-story rooms fronting on Canal-st. and Broadway, a superior locality for any kind of business; also, a two story house, a Guttenberg, with two acres of ground. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The entire dwelling part over the new Bull's Head Bank, corner 3d av. and 25th-st., consisting of 24 large, airy rooms, on three floors, high ceilings, and finished with all the modern improvements complete, such as gas-fixtures, hot and cold water, bath rooms, ranges, &c., &c.—a very desirable location for a largest family, or a genteel boarding house. Rent $1,000 per annum. Also for sale at half price, one of Herring's large safes, in perfect order. Apply at the Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MODERN FOUR-story brick house, No. 39 East 11th-st., near 3d av. This house has been built within two years, with all modern improvements, is in first-rate order, and is one of the best houses for a genteel private family. Can be seen between 11 and 4 o'clock. For terms, apply at No. 35 East 11th-st., or No. 107 Pearl-st., up stairs.

NO. 215 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—A fine house to let at $1,200 per annum. House modern brown stone front, 20x70 feet. Elegant furniture may be arranged for if wanted. Also, No. 232 West 32d-st, 16.8x55 feet, 4 stories, modern. $800 per annum. A. BEEBE & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS.—Rooms to let, with or without power, in the Harlem and New-Haven Dépôts, varying in size from 25x25 to 25x100 feet, at low rates to suit the times. Apply to T. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

TO LET—THE TWO FOUR-STORY HOUSES Nos. 8 and 9 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., complete with all modern improvements. Rent $750. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 246 West 34th-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE OFFICE OR STORE NO. 5 Beekman-st., next to the Park Bank, one of the best locations in the City for an insurance company or money broker. Also, offices in the Park Bank Building. Inquire in the Bank.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE IN THE VILLAGE of Astoria, L. I., containing eight rooms, with six city lots of ground on Grand-st. and 1st-av. Rent $120 a year. Inquire of Mr. EXERTIER, at the store on the corner of the same street.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—The southeast corner of Broadway and Broome st. Possession 1st of May. Apply to
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS FIVE-STORY STORE No. 30 More-st., three doors from South-st. In the best order. Inquire of SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., No. 26 Pearl-st.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 44 TWELFTH-ST., NEAR 6th-av., with all Croton water conveniences, gas, &c. Apply to C. SMITH, No. 42 12th-st., or of SMITH & LAWRENCE, No. 157 Duane-st.

CHEAP RENTS ON BROADWAY.—ROOMS and offices in the building No. 534 Broadway, near the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, to rent very low. Apply on the premises to S. W. SMITH.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 9 BROAD-ST. FROM 1st of May next. Inquire of HENRY MEYER, Trustee, No. 30 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND LOFTS NO. 89 Liberty-st., near Broadway. C. & U. J. SMITH, No. 103 Liberty-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR A COOPer or carpenter shop in the immediate vicinity of Park-place. Apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

STORE TO LET—THE LARGE STORE NO. 447 8th-av.; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM—SITUATED at Scarsdale, Westchester County, one hour from the City, and half a mile from the Dépôt of the Harlem Railroad.
Twenty acres, on which is a two-story double-house, nearly new; barn, carriage-house, poultry-house, ice-house and extensive new sheds, two wells of water, as soft as the Croton, one inclosed in the wash house; two stone kitchens adjoin the main house. The grounds contain abundance of apple, cherry, pear, plum, peach and quince trees, in bearing. The garden is supplied with large asparagus beds, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, &c. Also,
Sixty acres adjoining, chiefly in meadow, on which are beautiful building-sites; also, 35 acres adjoining the last, on which also are commanding building sites. Each plot contains a sufficiency of wood. The land is high and remarkably healthy, and in the immediate neighborhood of good schools. Terms liberal, and property in the City would be taken in exchange. Apply to T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Samuel T. Carey, in East Chester, 15 miles from the City Hall, and about one mile from the railroad stations of the Harlem at Hunt's Bridge, or New Haven at Mount Vernon. There are 70 to 80 acres of fine land, principally in meadow; large flower garden, well stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery; conservatory and forcing-house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barns and stables, and new farm house; excellent water, &c.; the grounds are in perfect order on the whole place; the premises adjoin William Seaton's, Esq., perfectly healthy, on high ground, and has a view of the Sound. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. Apply to WILLIAM DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the road to Elizabeth, 1½ miles from Chestnut st. dépôt, Newark; contains about 24 acres, 6 acres fine woodland, balance under cultivation in fine order, and with an abundance of fruit; good house and buildings; also, small house for farmer's use. The place is in a good neighborhood, and commands one of the finest views in the vicinity of New-York. Will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises to BENJ. T. BRECK, or to WM. P. BRECK, Excelsior Sugar Refinery, Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR SALE—IN WORCESTER, MASS., FRONTING on Lincoln-st., a large double house, fitted with water, gas, range, furnace, and every modern convenience and in most perfect order, with one acre of land handsomely laid out in lawn and garden, and well stocked with choice fruit; a large new stable in the rear. An elegant residence for a family desiring a union of town and country life. Will be sold low and on favorable terms, or exchanged for New York or Brooklyn property. Apply to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for Brooklyn property, in the village of Hempstead, L. I. 21 miles from New-York; communication by railroad four times a day; located on Washington-st., the pleasantest street in the place, within 3 minutes' walk of the depot; is beautifully surrounded by shade trees, and well stocked with fruit; has a barn, carriage house, &c. A very desirable residence for a person doing business in the City. Will be sold low. For particulars, apply to J. F. ADAMS, No. 25 Warren-st., New-York, up stairs, or to WM. HIGBIE, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, FEB. 22, 1858.—A country residence at Portchester, 28 miles from this City *via* New-York and New Haven Railroad. House 32x40, 14 rooms, 1½ acres of ground, variety of berries, fruit and shade trees. $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent. Sale will take place on the premises at 10½ A. M. New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. at 8 A. M.
JOHN T. DUNKIN.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, 70 acres of land containing several eligible building sites. A new stone house, never occupied, is on the property, with which will be sold land to suit the purchaser. Also, the family residence of the subscriber. The situation is unsurpassed for health, scenery, &c. Application may be made on the premises, or to the undersigned.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 157 Broadway.
E. J. BROWN, No. 145 Broadway.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Mauran, with 32 acres of land, situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house, partially furnished, is 50 feet square, with a wing 43x20; with a stable, poultry-house, &c., and a fine pond of water. Address JAMES F. MAURAN, No. 119 10th-st., or to care of WM. K. THORN, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORT-chester, 28 miles from this City, *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad. House 32x40, 14 rooms, 1½ acres of ground, variety of fruit and shade trees. Price $4,500. Apply to J. D. BROWN, Portchester, or JOHN T. DUNKIN, No. 252 West 27th st. Will be sold at auction Feb. 22, if not sold at private sale previously.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL.—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt at Riverdale. Also, a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.
WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

ONLY $1,000 DOWN FOR A NEW HOUSE in Yonkers, containing 13 rooms, gas and water, marble mantels, sliding doors, grates, &c.; and one-quarter of an acre of ground; five minutes from dépôt. Price $5,500. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 30, or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO LET.—I WILL LEASE FOR A TERM OF years my residence in Westchester County, with or without furniture. For terms, inquire on the premises half a mile above the High Bridge, or at No. 30 Wall-st.
SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH

HUDSON RIVER—SEVERAL VERY FINE building-sites for sale, situated on the east bank of the Hudson, 35 miles from the City, near the railroad dépôt. Apply to GEORGE E. CRUGER, No. 25 Pine-st., office of J. M. Burnett, (basement.)

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer—Office 168 Broadway.
TO MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely,
LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD furniture, costly jewels, original paintings, superb piano-forte, elegant silk and lace apparel, library, &c., being the valuable furniture, &c., contained in the first-class dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., all of which will be sold without reserve on account of whom it may concern, and must be removed immediately from the premises. This sale will furnish an opportunity to purchasers of securing really valuable furniture and unique and *recherche* works of art, such as is seldom obtained through this medium of sale. Descriptive catalogues will be at the house.

PARLOR FURNITURE

Consists of three richly carved suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, two of which are covered in embroidered brocade, and one in silk velvet, all new, having been made with the other furniture but three months; magnificent diamond bracelet, rings, watches, &c., having cost over $2,000; elegantly carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops, solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant carved 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, with unexpired warrantee; French music cabinet, two splendid marble-top rosewood etageres, lined with satinwood; six large and elegant pier and mantle mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets; silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands, with mirror backs. French escritoires, consoles in buhl work, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, rosewood armoires, with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, 22 fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofas, tête-à-têtes, shades and lace curtains to thirty windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, &c.

SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Extension dining table, marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, sofa, rich silver ware of every description, gold-band and decorated China, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned, including heaters, fine iron safe, &c. Sale positive without regard to weather, commencing at 10½ o'clock.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
LOOKING GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, FRAMES, &c.,
Selling at a great sacrifice on 6 months' credit, approved notes.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will continue to sell every day, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Chambers-st., until all their stock is closed out, without reserve.
Furniture dealers and the trade generally will do well to be on hand.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE OF TWENT-THREE HOUSES AND LOTS ON WAVERLEY-PLACE, BANK, HAMMOND AND NINTH STREETS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON BANK-STREET—Ten three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 Bank-st.
ON HAMMOND-STREET—Ten three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 and 31 Hammond-st.
ON WAVERLEY PLACE—The valuable house and lot No. 119, near 6th-av.
ON NINTH STREET—The valuable house and lot No. 45, near 5th-av.
ON NINTH STREET—The valuable lot adjoining No. 47, with brick stable.
The above property contains modern improvements, and the sale will be absolute. Terms very liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF BROOKLYN HOUSES and lots to settle the estate of the late J. R. St. Felix, Esq.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
On Fulton-av. 17 lots, comprising fronts between Raymond and Navy sts.
On Raymond-st. 38 lots, including the elegant mansion and grounds of the late Mr. St. Felix.
On Raymond-st. 4 three-story first-class houses and lots with modern improvements.
On Flatbush-av. 2 houses and 4 lots, near Fulton-av.
On Navy-st. 3 lots 78 feet from Fulton-av.
On St. Felix-st. 19 lots, bet. Fulton and DeKalb avs.
Sale absolute to close the estate. Title perfect. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of carpets, washstands, bureaus, dressing ditto, rockers and nurse ditto, office chairs, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, divans, centre tables, &c.
Also, at 12 o'clock, about 70,000 imported Havana and domestic cigars, sold without reserve, to pay advances, consisting of the following favorite brands: La Rosa, Rio Bondo, Noriega, La Norma, Gueterez, La Union, Estadounis, &c.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 22, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Chas. S. Benson and Michael McGrath Esqrs., Executors: 82d-st.—4 lots on the southerly side of 82d-st., commencing 100 feet east of 12th-av.; 2 lots on the southerly side of 83d-st., commencing 400 feet east of 12th-av.; also 2 lots adjoining the last described lots on the easterly side; 1 lot on south side of 45th-st., 90 feet east of 6th-av., 25 by 100 feet. Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, AT 10 1-2 o'clock A. M., at No. 26 Butler-st., between Court and Smith sts., Brooklyn—An excellent rosewood piano, by Dubois & Warriner, 7-octave, with stool, double iron music stand, handsome mahogany secretary-bookcase, walnut ladies' clothes press, with mirror door, mahogany parlor furniture, iron bedsteads, fine French engravings, mantel clock, China dinner and tea sets, with a few valuable books in English, French and Italian, and a lot of music. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.
GREAT SACRIFICE OF MOST SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—We advise all our readers who want bargains to be on hand early TO-DAY at the great sale of H. WILSON, at the private residence No. 59 West 16th-st. Ladies will attend if they want bargains. Every article must be sold, no matter what the sacrifice.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS MORNING, and TO MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, each day, a large assortment of household furniture, Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor suites, pier glasses, centre tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, hair mattresses, paillasses, feather beds, rockers, chairs, &c. Will be sold to the highest bidder, to pay cash advances.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE OF $10,000 WORTH of house furnishing goods, terra cotta ware, ormolu clock, card cases, vases, fancy goods, &c., THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 19, at 11 o'clock, at No. 603 Broadway, near Houston-st. Dealers particularly invited.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of CLARK, DODGE & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking, exchange and stock commission business in the City of New-York.
LUTHER C. CLARK,
EDWARD DODGE,
THOS. P. HUNTINGTON,
JOHN D. MAXWELL,
DAVID CRAWFORD, Jr.,
JOSEPH W. CLARK.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking, exchange and collection business in the City of St. Louis.
JOSEPH W. CLARK,
EDWARD DODGE,
LUTHER C. CLARK,
EDWARD CHASE.
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.
Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
EDWARD H. MANN,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.
Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH,
D. D. WILLIAMSON, JR.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 85 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

SPECIAL POLICEMEN.—THOSE PERSONS who served as Special Policemen on Dec. 1, 1857, will call at the respective Station-houses at which they were sworn in, on and after MONDAY, the 22d inst., between the hours of 5 and 8 P. M., and receive the *pro rata* amount for their services, from a fund raised for that purpose, of which CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Esq., is Treasurer.
GEO. W. EMBREE,
Chief Clerk of Board of Police.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF
FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at B. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YOYK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1858:

Assets on hand, Jan. 31, 1857, as per Statement		$3,787,945 76
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy fees	$869,428 20	
For Interest	277,488 71	
For Annuities	18,756 24	
For Am'nts overpaid, due Agents	1,059 82—	1,166,732 97
Total		$4,954,678 73
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid claims by death, including additions	$317,043 13	
Surrendered Policies	32,039 04	
Annuities	7,467 72	
Commissions	43,474 13	
Expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, Taxes, &c.	66,610 72—	466,634 74
Cash Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1858		4,488,143 99
Add Deferred Premium account, being balances due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly		145,923 62
Interest accrued to Feb. 1, 1858		50,455 30
Interest due and unpaid Feb. 1, 1858		1,486 04
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1858		$4,685,908 95
Net increase in Assets during the year		$897,963 19

	Amount.	No.
Policies at risk Feb. 1, 1857	$28,024,012	9,794
At risk Feb. 1, 1858	30,481,302	10,390
Net increase during year	$2,457,290	596
Issued during the year, Dr	5,852,087	1,863

Quinquennial statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York, for the five years ending Jan. 31, 1858:

Net assets, Feb. 4, 1853			$2,056,959 69
RECEIPTS SINCE FEB, 1, 1853.			
For Premiums and Policy fees	$3,512,812 27		
From deferred Premium Account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62	$3,658,735 89	
For interest	$957,806 72		
For interest accrued not due, to Feb. 1, 1858	51,941 34	1,009 748 06	
For Annuities, balance of account		16,008 47	
Due sundry parties for claims not matured		68,162 72	4,752,655 14
Total			$6,809,614 83
DISBURSEMENTS SINCE FEBRUARY 1, 1853.			
Paid Claims	$1,317,643 43		
Claims unpaid, not yet due	61,000 00—	$1,378,643 43	
Addition to Policies		108,142 74	
Paid Commissions		184,169 61	
Paid Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Rent		283,718 53	
Paid Surrendered Policies and reduction of Premiums		169,031 57—	$2,123,705 88
Assets, Feb. 1, 1858			$4,685,908 95
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:			
Cash on hand and in Bank		$148,637 48	
Bonds and Mortgages		4,321,032 36	
Due from Agents		18,378 15	
Deferred Premium account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly		145,923 62	
Interest accrued but not due		50,455 30	
Interest due and unpaid		1,486 04—	$4,685,908 95
THUS APPROPRIATED.			
Amount reserved for the re-insurance of all existing Policies, as above		$2,668,867 22	
Amount reserved for annuities		29,902 72	
Amount reserved for reduction of Premiums		17,544 97	
Present value of 1st Dividends of 1848		155,916 50	
Present value of 2d Dividends of 1853		459,261 01	
Special reserve for extra climate risks		113,207 18	
Amount of claims ascertained, unpaid, not yet due, including additions		71,419 22	
Prepaid Premiums due 4th Dividend account		2,286 97	
Reserve for proportion of contingent taxes		25,000 00	
Balance		1,142,503 16—	$4,685,908 95

By the above Statement it will be seen that, after reserving the sum of $2,668,867 22 as the value for reinsurance on all existing policies, which sum includes a margin to cover unforeseen contingencies of nearly $350,000, over and above the net cost of reinsurance, according to the Company's Tables of Mortality at 4 per cent., and also reserving an ample fund to meet all other obligations, the Company have a surplus of $1,142,503 16, which may, with safety be recommended as applicable to the purposes of Dividends on existing Policies, according to the following statement:

THIRD DIVIDEND STATEMENT.

Premiums entitled to participate in this Dividend are such as have been received on existing Policies, since Feb. 1, 1853, at the Table Rates of Insurance, and as are sufficient to cover the risk on each Policy to Feb. 1, 1858.

Balance or surplus as above		$1,142,503 16
40 per cent. on $2,686,569 15, being the amount of participating premiums on existing Life Policies	$1,074,627 66	
40 per cent. on $28,118 10, being the amount of participating premiums on Endowment Assurance Policies	11,247 24	
40 per cent. on $84,848 46, being the amount of participating premiums on policies lapsed by death	33,939 39	
40 per cent. on $4,927 53, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued previous to 1851	1,971 01	
20 per cent. on $96,048 31, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued since 1851	19,209 66	
Undivided Surplus	1,508 20—	$1,142,503 16

Respectfully submitted,
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The undersigned have examined the formulas which have been made the basis of the computations of the Third Dividend (that of 1858) of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, and are satisfied that they are founded on correct matehmatical principles, and that in their application to the aforesaid Dividend, they furnish results of undoubted security to the parties assured.

HENRY JAS. ANDERSON, }
HORACE WEBSTER, } Auditors.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1858.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the Office of the Company on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 17, 1858, it was Resolved, that a Dividend of 40 per cent. be declared on the Participating Premiums paid on existing Policies since Feb. 1, 1853, according to the recommendation of the Officers and Insurance Committee and contained in the above statement

The Reversionary value of this Dividend will be added to the face of each Policy. The amounts to be credited to each Policy will be ascertained by the 1st of March.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
DAVID HOADLEY,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBT. H. M'CURDY,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
WILLIAM BETTS,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,
WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,
W. E. DODGE,
RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
JONATHAN MILLER,
ABRAHAM BININGER,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
WM. J. BUNKER,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
JOHN M. STUART,
HAMLIN BLAKE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM S. COE,
CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
CEPHAS H. NORTON,
WM. K. STRONG,
EZRA WHEELER,
WM. H. POPHAM,
LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
W. SMITH BROWN,
GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary, SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary,
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 12, 1858.

OFFICIAL.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 15th day of March, proximo, for the issue of any portion, or the whole, of five millions of dollars in treasury notes in exchange for gold coin of the United States deposited with the Treasurer of the United State, the Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New-Orleans, or the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York, Charleston or St. Louis, within ten days from the acceptance of such proposals, under the authority of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes," approved 23d December, 1857.

The treasury notes will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates of deposit with those officers to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. They will be made payable to the order of such bidder or bidders as shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and will carry such rate from the date of the certificate of such deposit.

The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition and without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one-fourth, one-half or three-fourths of one per centum. Five per centum of the amount proposed to be exchanged must be deposited with one of the Treasury officers above enumerated, whose certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal, as security for its fulfillment. If the proposal is not accepted, immediate directions will be given to return such deposit. Should the proposals be variant from the provisions of the Act of Congress, or of this notice, they will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be sealed, and inscribed on the outside, "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened at this Department at 12 o'clock, M., on said 15th day of March.

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 16 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.

N. T. HIGBIE, }
WM. E. BIRD, } Committee of
N. T. CARRYL, } Stockholders.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON seventeen of the Milwaukee City Bonds issued June 1, 1854, in aid of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, bearing interest at 7 per cent. semi-annually, must be presented at the Ocean Bank, New York, for payment on or before March 1, 1858.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S Notes and Acceptances. Also Illinois Central Optional Right Scrip, wanted by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

ST. LOUIS CITY 6 PER CENT. BONDS, (Municipal.)
St. Louis County 6 per cent. Bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. Bonds, (Short.)
Quincy City 8 per cent. Bonds.
Keokuk City 8 per cent. Bonds.
Keokuk City 10 per cent. Bonds, (Short.)
For sale by
CLARK, DODGE &CO.

$25.000 WANTED—FOR ONE AND TWO years on mortgage at 10 per cent. interest, on improved real estate adjoining the city of Cincinnati, worth twice that amount at a low valuation. Parties can be satisfied that the security is beyond question. Particulars may be learned by addressing J. G., Box No. 211 Post-Office.

SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY TO LOAN on Bond and Mortgage. Down-town property preferred. Apply to GEO. E. CRUGER, No. 35 Pine-st., office J. M. BURNETT, (basement.)

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE Scrip wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS WANTED—By BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, Feb. 3, 1858.

NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which expired on the first instant, payable on the twentieth day of February instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the twentieth day of March next upon Stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON—the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of February instant.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT Insurance Company, No. 153 Bowery, New-York, Feb. 11, 1858. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per cent payable to the Stockholders on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on demand.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

BOSTON, CONCORD RND MONTREAL RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company, due on the 15th of February, 1858, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant.

PHILETUS H. HOLT,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,
HENRY ROWLAND,
ALFRED L. ROWE,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,
ELISHA L. WALTON,
NELSON SHERWOOD,
HENRY G. REEVE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,
JOHN M. BRUCE, JR.,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL,
STEPHEN LININGTON,
ENOCH KETCHAM,
WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
HENRY LYLES, JR.,
BREWSTER VALENTINE,
GEORGE B WHITFIELD,
ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC H. SMITH,
TEUNIS W. QUICK,
ROBERT F. SAGE,
DAVID M. TURNURE,
JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ASHER TAYLOR,
EDWARD BILL,
NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reëlected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reëlected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

ATANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, } Feb. 3, 1858. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, THIS DAY the following gentlemen were chosen Directors, viz:

JOHN D. COCKS,
CZAR DUNNING,
G. A. JARVIS,
SAMES VAN NOSTRAND,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,
CHARLES CHRISTMAS,
J. A. DAVENPORT,
EZRA LEWIS,
ROBERT H. BERDELL,
A. P. OSTROM,
R. P. PERRIN,
S. L. HUSTED,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
J. J. VAN NOSTRAND,
NATHANIEL PUTNAM,
JAS. W. MARTENS,
DAVID B BAYLIS,
JOHN SCHENCK,
EDWARD BRIDGE,
C. C. ROUMAGE,
WM H. SIMONTON,
LEVI H. BRIGHAM,
CURTIS NOBLE,
J. S. WHITNEY,
JOS. W. GREENE,
SEYMOUR BURRELL,
WILLIAM POOLE,
CHARLES STANTON,
WM. W. WICKES,
SAMUEL OSBORNE,
S. W. MOORE,
JOHN B. WRIGHT,
WM. L. COGSWELL,
JOS. R. SKIDMORE,
MOSES TAYLOR,
WM. H. SLOCUM,
JOHN ALSTYNE,
MATHEW VASSAR, JR.

Subsequently JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. HORATIO DORR, JR.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE NO. 153 BOWERY, CORNER OF BROOME-STREET.—Feb. 11, 1858.—At the Annual Election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Frederick R. Lee,
George L. Osborn,
Henry Shields,
Cornel's L. Everett,
Alfred Moore,
Henry J. Bowen,
D. Hennesey,
Alonzo A. Alvord,
John R. Paxton,
Bartlet Smith,
Adam W. Spies,
Joseph H. Godwin,
John A. Deveau,
A. Stewart Black,
Charles J. Dodge,
John Shortwell,
James Humes,
Samuel Willets,
Samuel Weeks,
Andre Froment,
Edwin Pierson,
Benja'n W. Floyd,
Denton Pearsall,
S. Abrahams, M.D.
Corn's B. Timpson.

And for Inspectors of the next annual election:
Robert R. Willets, Edward Brown, David Seaman.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board FEDERICK R. LEE Esq., was unanimously reëlected President, and SAMUEL WILLETS was unanimously reëlected Vice-President. BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

FOR THE SOUTH.

EXCURSION TO RICHMOND, VA.—INAUGURATION OF WASHINGTON'S STATUE, FEB. 22.—The steamship JAMESTOWN Capt. PARRISH, will leave New-York SATURDAY Afternoon, 20th inst., for Richmond, Va., arriving there early Monday morning, Feb. 22, in time for passengers to witness the Inauguration of CRAWFORD'S Equestrian Statue of WASHINGTON on that day. The *Jamestown*, leaves Richmond next afternoon and arrives in New-York the following Thursday. Passage to Richmond and back, including meals and stateroom $15 Tickets obtained at our office.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 321 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The new steamship COLUMBIA, Captain M. BERRY, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24. The large and favorite steamers EVERGLADE, CAROLINA and ST. MARYS connect with the steamers from New-York for Florida. Through tickets may be had by applying as above.

NOTICE.—The attention of shippers to the South and Southwest is called to the very low rates of freight and insurance on the same by the above line.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

Bills of Lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN. Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE IMPORTERS FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-st., are now selling their pure, unadulterated wines, wholesale and by retail, to suit the times. Price lists free by post.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next.

	Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $11 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $23; 3 Gate Collars, $3	26 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON, }
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Canal
JOHN M. JAYCOX, } Commissioners.
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

SATHER & CHURCH, OF SAN FRANCISCO, having, by an assignment made by them to the undersigned, PETER NAYLOR, given a preference in payments out of the assigned estate to drafts of amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars, drawn by said SATHER & CHURCH upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & Co., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & Co., notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts so preferred that they are required to present such drafts for payment to the undersigned, at his office, No. 76 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next; and that, in default of such presentment within that time, the holders of such drafts will, in pursuance of a provision to that effect contained in the said assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference so provided for them. PETER NAYLOR,
Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTE ON TAXES OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on FRIDAY, 19th inst., at 2 P. M., to hear the following parties asking for relief of tax. They are requested to be present as no further notice will be given them, viz.: N. Brinkerhoff, C. C. North for Methodist Church in 30th-st., Jno. B. Stratton Jas. N. Wells for St. Peter's Church 20th-st., Gutta Percha Life Boat Company, John Berge, Arthur Skiff, David Roah, Townsend W. Burtes, Alexander Benjamin, B. L. Schmitn, H. S. Hart, Joachim Maikhof, Alexander H. Clark, Congregation of Anceed Chesed, Mr. Robinson, Augustus Zeregn, New-York, New-Orleans Steamship Company.

JOHN GREGORY, }
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee on Taxes.
WM. TUCKER, }

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF the Board of Aldermen will meet at Room No. 8, City Hall, on MONDAY, Feb. 22, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider the applications of the following persons, viz., A. B. Jacobs and Peter Goldstein, for remission of fine; David Miles, for pay for loss of horse; E. Green, relative to salary; and Patrick Hays, John Doyle and Lawrence O'Reilly, for pay for losses of horses. The above-named parties are hereby notified to attend the meeting of the Committee, at the time and place above mentioned.

THOMAS McSPEDON, } Committee
JOHN J. GREGORY, } on Finance.
GEORGE STARR, }

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, } No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1858 }

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

The annual election for five Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, March 5, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order.

W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES R. STORS, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES R. STORS, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG. and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LIGHTNING-ROD INSULATORS AT wholesale, cheap for cash. Also rods manufactured by the ton at cost. LYON MANF'G CO., No. 85 John-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

COAL.

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES FOR FAMILY USE.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have reduced the price of their Lackawanna Coal to $5 per ton (2,000 lbs., delivered. Apply at their yards,
Foot of Hubert-st. North River.
Corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.
Corner Gouverneur and Front sts., East River.
And No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
Or at the Company's office, No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—E. D. MORGAN & CO. HAVE REmoved to Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, one door from Broad st.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. 9 Warren-st. to No. 69 Walker-st., one door west of Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16......1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3......1858
Saturday, Feb. 13......1858	Wednesday, March 3......1858
Saturday, March 13......1858	Wednesday, March 31......1858
Saturday, April 10......1858	Wednesday, April 28......1858
Saturday, April 14......1858	Wednesday, May 12......1858
Saturday, May 8......1858	Wednesday, May 26......1858
Saturday, May 22......1858	Wednesday, June 9......1858
Saturday, June 8......1858	Wednesday, June 23......1858
Saturday, June 19......1858	Wednesday, July 3......1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,
CANADA, Capt. Lang,
AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wiekman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	65
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New York.
Ariel......March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wednesd'y, Ap 21
North Star. April 17	Saturday, May 15	Wedn'sd'y, May 19

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, master, will sail, with the MAILS—

FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.
Saturday......April 10	Wednesday......April 28
Saturday......May 22	Wednesday......June 9
Saturday......July 3	Wednesday......July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $130; second cabin, $50 and $60.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail April 3.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6¼ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8¼ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11¾ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7¾ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffarns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8¼ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers Christopher and 30th-st. stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE—*via* Panama Railroad.—The first-class steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Master, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, FOR ASPINWALL, connecting with the first-class steamship ORIZABA, 2,500 tons, J. H. BLETHEN, Master, leaving San Francisco March 5. For passage and freight, apply ONLY to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS," 260
"CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE."

Important to the public Great reduction in prices of fine Groceries, Provisions, choice Teas, Flour, Sugars, Coffee and all other goods kept by first-class grocers and tea-dealers, cheap for cash. Choice new crop teas from 25c. to 60c.; New-Orleans Sugars, 5c. to 7c.; refined sugars at refiners' prices, wholesale and retail. Up-town families and country dealers will do well to buy their goods of
THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in
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No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York.

MEDICAL.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.
Compounded entirely from gums,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily, in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *Stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorater.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach, and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose, taken after each meal, will cure Dyspepsia.

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will alway relieve sick headache.

One bottle taken for female obstructions, removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose, often repeated, is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for Jaundice, removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose, taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhoea in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms in children: there is no surer safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails*.

☞ A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
SANFORD & Co. Proprietors, New-York.
Retail agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st. Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhoea, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York, immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhoea the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

CAUTION.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—BEWARE of handbills and advertisements stating that Dr. HUNTER has removed, and that Hunter's Red Drop can be had at any place, except at the old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., established in 1834, by the writer of this, and the present and only proprietor. It is a villainous conspiracy, by a plurality of unprincipled quack doctors, to rob the Doctor of his hard-earned reputation as a skillful and honorable physician. His great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop has permanently cured over 500,000 cases during the last thirty years. The victims of misplaced confidence can call on him with the certainty of being radically cured One Dollar per vial, with the Doctor's new Medical Book.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM—TRY IT—SURE CURE.—Dr. KERSHAW has opened an office at No. 163 Spring-st., for the treatment of rheumatism, diseases of the chest, bronchitis and the whole range of nervous complaints, general weakness, the diseases natural to females, which are relieved in the shortest time by a scientific application of this great agent

Dr. KERSHAW, Electro-Magnetic Physician.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C, with the certainty of being radically cured.

BUY OF DR. LARMONT HIS PARIS AND London Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 400 pages, profusely illustrated. $1, corner of Spring and Mercer-sts., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, before you marry or adopt any treatment for sexual debility or disease, as it informs of all the remedies and a certain mode of cure. Office hours for treatment, 9 to 3, and 6 to 9.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE.—Nervous Debility and Nocturnal emissions, pain in the back, loss of memory, stricture, impotence, piles, dyspepsia, &c. Office No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 10 till 1 and after 6.

EPILEPSY UNDERTAKEN.—"ST. JOSEPH'S Treatment" of Palsy, Nervous Complaints, &c., Dr. JOSEPH GRIERRE, 10 to 12 M. No. 761 Broadway, up stairs, name on the door.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high; one roan horse 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do, but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriage Repository, 591 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN M. COOPER against JOSEPH SANDFORD, Robert Orr, Catherine L. Shufeldt, Administratrix of all and singular, the goods, chattels and credits of Garret G. Shufeldt, deceased, Charles Donnelly, Anthony McReynolds, William C. Hunter, Alfred A. Hunter, Lewis Hurst, John E. Ross and Joseph Thomas.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above action on the 8th day of February, 1858, will be sold at public auction, under the direction of the undersigned referee, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of March, 1858, at 12 o'clock at noon—All that certain leasehold, lot, plot, piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the XVIth Ward of the City of New-York, distinguished on a certain map of land in the XIIth, now XVIth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estate of Cornelius Ray, deceased, dated February 11, 1834, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, by the number (500) five hundred; bounded westwardly in front by Thirtieth-street, northwestwardly by plot of ground numbered on the said map (501) five hundred and one, northeastwardly by a line parallel with the northeastwardly side of Thirtieth-street, and distant thirty-one feet and six inches northeastwardly therefrom, and southeastwardly by the plot of ground numbered on the said map (499) four hundred and ninety-nine, containing in width in front on the said Thirtieth-street, and in the rear sixty-four feet and two inches, and in length on each side thirty-one feet and six inches, be the said measurement more or less.—Dated New-York February 8, 1858.

ASHER R. MORGAN, Referee.
SCOLES, COOPER & LARREMORE,
f9-2aw3wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LESTER WILCOX, GEORGE T. PERRY, JR., and ROBERT GIRLING against DANIEL BUSH and JAMES LITCHFIELD.—Summons for a money demand on contract—Com. not served.—To the above-named defendants:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 124 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and seventy-three dollars and forty-seven cents, with interest from the 16th day of November, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 30, 1857.

LARNED & BELL.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1857.

f12-law6wF LARNED & BELL.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE M. K. UNDERHILL, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BEATTIE, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To JOHN J. BEATTIE, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, Kings County, Long Island, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifteen cents, with interest from the 30th day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 6, 1857.

INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, at the City Hall of the City of Brooklyn, on the 4th day of February, 1858.

INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
5f-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN N. HAYWARD against JEROME B. SHAW, Mathew H. Cooper, Jonathan N. Shaw, John F. Bailey, Helen M. Morrill, Joseph R. Marston, Frederick U. Marston, William W. Kennedy, Orson S. Gregory, Robert C. S. Henry, and Noah Miller.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 26 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Nov. 9, 1857.

THOMPSON & KELLOGG, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of November, 1857. ja22-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LAWRENCE DUNN against BRIDGET DUNN—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City on the 12th day of January, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 347 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, January 12, 1858.

SPENCER & SANFORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja15-law6wF*

AT A SURROGATE'S COURT, HELD IN and for the County of Kings, at the Surrogate's Office, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 4th day of February, 1858. Present, RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate.—In the matter of the application of BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, Administrator of JOSEPH HOUGH, deceased, for authority to mortgage, lease or sell the real estate of deceased for the payment of his debts, &c.—On reading and filing the application of BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, the Administrator aforesaid, for authority to mortgage, lease or sell the real estate of the said deceased, for the payment of his debts, it is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of the said JOSEPH HOUGH, deceased, appear before the Surrogate of the County of Kings, at his office in the City of Brooklyn, on the 1st day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why authority should not be given to the said BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, to mortgage, lease or sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary to pay his debts

RODMAN B. DAWSON,
f4aw-4wF* Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Rev. JOHN F. SCHROEDER, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the office of WRIGHT & MERRIHEW, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 20, 1858.

JOHN F. SCHROEDER, Jr., Administrator.
ja22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HERMAM E. LUDWIG, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business No. 189 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before 19th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1857.

ERNEST MULDENER, Administrator.
n13-law6mF* With the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID B. THORP, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 20, 1857.

o23-law6mF* WILLIAM B. SMITH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JOSEPH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office at the corner of 11th-av. and 14th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1857.

ABRAHAM CUMMINGS,
d25-law6mF* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New York, carman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robt. Benner, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1857.

MARY H. BUCKLEY,
o2-law6mF* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL B. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of William S Hascall, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1857.

o16-law6mF* CHAS. JOHNSON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY M. BURRELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Lovell & Chase, No. 5 New-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July, 1858. —Dated New York, Jan. 7, 1858.

ja8-law6mF* JENNIE M. BURRELL, Administratrix

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HENRY ROOME, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1857.

o23-law6mF* ROBT. DINWIDDIE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEFFERTS G. COLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 5 1857.

W. K. THORN,
n6-law6mF* Executor, &c., of L. G. Coles.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. DALE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, Sept. 28, 1857. JOHN A. APPLETON,
o2-law6mF* Executor

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT-SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st., up stairs, and at No. 294 East 12th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

JOBSON vs. ALLEN.

LOLA MONTEZ AGAIN BEFORE THE REFEREE.

A Tragi-Comedy and Its Premature Denouement.

Jobson and the Plaintiff's Counsel Come to Blows—Extraordinary Melee—The Referee Washes His Hands of the Job.

This extraordinary case was resumed yesterday (Thursday) pursuant to adjournment, before Mr. JOHN H. WHITING, the Referee. In consequence of the understanding that the cross examination of Madame LOLA MONTEZ would be resumed on the part of the plaintiff, the Referee's apartments were inconveniently crowded. Admission was granted only on exhibiting a ticket, which was issued for the purpose.

As if in anticipation of a difficulty, several policemen were in attendance, and there was a general expectation, from the beginning, that the occasion would be marked by something striking.

Mr. JOBSON was among the last who entered the office. He was armed with a dark rattan or riding whip, silver mounted; and carried a small volume in his hand. He took his seat at the table beside Mr. SCHERMERHORN, his counsel, and almost directly in front of the chair reserved for the witness at the opposite side of the table.

Mr. SEELY, the defendant's counsel, inquired of the Referee whether counsel for the other side, in their cross-examination of the witnesses, were to be confined to the rules laid down in the books, or whether they were to be allowed to roam over the whole of God's creation as they had done the other day?

The Referee replied that he didn't think the question ought to be asked of him in advance of what should actually occur.

Mr. Seely said that he asked the question for the reason that, on the previous occasion, the plaintiff's counsel had asked Madame Lola Montez, the witness, many questions that were not only improper but insulting.

Referee—Well, sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

Mr. Seely said he wished to impress on the mind of the Referee the fact that there were a number of reporters present who would publish everything that occurred, and he wanted to know whether the gentlemen on the other side were to be confined to the known rules of cross-examination, or to be indulged in the unwarrantable latitude of putting insulting questions to the witness. He understood the rule to be that, when an impeaching witness was called, the opposing counsel had only the right of cross-examining her as to her knowledge, or means of knowledge, in regard to the character of the individual whom she was called on to impeach, and nothing beyond that.

Referee—Well, until the questions are asked, I cannot presume that they will be improper or illegal.

Mr. Seely—We have a right to presume it, from the fact that the whole scope and tenor of the previous cross-examination has been of that character.

Referee—(To counsel)—Proceed with the case.

Madame Montez, who had been seated in an inner room, was brought before the referee, and shown to the seat set apart for her, which, at her request, was moved back as far as possible, in order, apparently, to increase her distance from Mr. Jobson.

Mr. Seely—(To the witness)—Madame, you will decline answering any question that may be put to you, if I object to it.

Witness—I shall take your wise counsel, Sir.

Counsel—Then we are ready.

Mr. Schermerhorn, (for plaintiff,) then proceeded with his cross-examination as follows: Q.—Madame, was not your name originally Betsy Watson?

Mr. Seely—That is objected to.

Referee—What is the object of the inquiry?

Mr. Schermerhorn—It is, in the first place, to contradict the witness; in the second place, to impeach her.

Mr. Seely—You cannot contradict this witness.

Witness—I have told you my name already.

Mr. Seely—They cannot impeach the witness, nor can they contradict her on this point. These collateral questions cannot be raised here now.

Referee—The difficulty I labor under is this, that this witness has already been asked questions on this point and voluntarily answered them.

Mr. Seely—Then let us see what this question is, and whether it is a proper one.

Mr. Schermerhorn repeated the query.

Mr. Seely—That is objected to as being immaterial.

Witness—Will you allow me to state—

Referee—You will be good enough not to say anything till the question is allowed to be put.

Mr. Seely—I would like to know from the referee whether he has any doubt about the rule.

Referee—I suppose not.

Mr. Seely—Well, can there be any doubt about the impropriety of this question. I say it is an improper one.

Referee—I will take the question, at all events.

Mr. Schermerhorn again repeated the question.

The witness laughed scornfully.

Witness—It is not a very pretty name, Sir. Anybody would have chosen a better name for a tinker.

Mr. Seely—Certainly, it is not very classical.

Referee, (to Mr. Schermerhorn)—You state your object to be to impeach the witness?

Mr. Schermerhorn—Yes.

Witness—What is the name, Sir?

Mr. Schermerhorn—Betsy Watson.

The witness gave a contemptuous toss of the head, and laughed again.

Referee—I think I will admit it.

Mr. Seely—You admit it! Well, I shall instruct the witness not to answer it.

Referee—Very well.

Mr. Seely—But let me state why I think you should not admit. Whatever estimate you may place on my views of the law, I have some authorities to cite which are explicit on the point.

Mr. Schermerhorn—You are arguing after judgment.

Mr. Seely—I cannot help that, whether after judgment or before it.

Referee—Never mind. Go on with your argument.

Mr. Seely was proceeding to argue against the admissibility of the question when he was interrupted by

The witness, who said: I don't choose to answer the question. There is no use in asking it, and there is no use in citing any authorities at all about it.

Mr. Seely—I want to know if this question tends in any way whatever to show her knowledge or means of knowledge of the character of this man, Jobson.

Referee—In that view of it, it may not lead to that result.

Witness—(To Referee)—I beg your pardon, Sir——

Referee—Be good enough to wait until this matter is settled.

Witness—But I have answered fully, already.

Referee—This question may be asked to refresh the witness' recollection.

Mr. Seely—He has not any right to do that. That is my right. He has avowed that that is not his object; that, on the contrary, his object is to impeach her. Suppose she has said that on previous occasions her name was Gilbert? What of it?

Referee—I don't think this goes to her character in any degree.

Witness—It takes up time upon most immaterial, absurd things. There is no use in my answering most absurd questions. He might ask me whether I did not murder Mrs. Cunningham or Dr. Burdell, next. [Laughter.]

Mr. Seely—He might, and just as properly.

Referee—Excuse me. I do not think there is anything to be gained by further discussion.

Mr. Seely—If the Court please, I have been pretty indulgent during this trial. I believe I have allowed questions to be asked and answered which had no possible bearing on the case. But there should be a limit to these irrelevancies. If the Court now says that it is proper that she should answer this question, that I will take to be the ruling of the Court. But I say again, it is an improper question, and I shall object to it and shall instruct her not to answer it.

Mr. Schermerhorn again put the question.

Witness—I don't choose to answer. I will answer no unimportant questions, or untrue questions. I don't choose to answer. I will answer, if you please, whatever is right; but when I don't answer a question, remember, it is one which a is falsehood in the minds of those men, (pointing to Jobson and his counsel.)

Referee.—Never mind; it will be sufficient to say that when such a question was asked.

Mr. Schermerhorn.—Were you not born in the town of Montrose, Scotland, and not in "the beautiful town of Limerick," as you have stated?

Mr. Seely.—I object to that as perfectly immaterial.

Witness.—No, Sir.

Mr. Schermerhorn.—And of one Mary or Molly Watson?

Witness.—Objected to!

Mr. Schermerhorn.—And in the year 1815?

Referee.—No, not that.

Witness, (excitedly.)—My dear Mr. Referee, these are things against me which are lies, and I beg you, Sir, that you will overrule these questions.

Mr. Seely.—I hope you will not answer that.

Mr. Schermerhorn.—Were you not born in the town of Montrose, Scotland, and not in the town of Limerick, Ireland, as you have stated, and of one Mary or Molly Watson, and in the year 1815?

Referee—No, the year can be no part of the question.

Witness—(indignantly)—May I answer Yankee fashion one question with another back?

The referee endeavored in vain to induce the witness to keep silent.

I have much, she continued angrily, to ask this Mr. Skemerhorn, or Skrekhorn, or whatever his name is. I have some little questions about a lady that you beat the other day, when you were brought before the Police Court.

Referee—(in agony)—Madam! Madam!!

Mr. Schermerhorn—When I am under examination as to character I will answer all your questions. You are to answer mine now.

Witness—I want to ask you whether you put your sweet little hand on that lady's neck so kindly?

Referee—I only ask you, as a personal favor, Madam, not to speak unless in answer to a question.

Witness—I only answer, Yankee fashion, by asking another question. When I see a lawyer asking such absurd questions of me, and trying to injure my character by lies, it is time I should take up his own weapons—but I cannot do that altogether, for I am not a liar—but it is too absurd.

Referee—What is your answer?

Witness—I object to answer anything, except what relates to this man's, Jobson's, character. All the power on earth would not make me.

Mr. Schermerhorn—Were you not assistant chambermaid in the Star Inn of that town, (Montrose.)

The witness laughed ironically.

Mr. Schermerhorn (in continuation)—When you ran off with Lieutenant James?

Referee (with emphasis)—That is inadmissible.

Witness—How can you expect anything better from such a rascal? (pointing to Jobson with her finger.) You must have dirt where dirt comes from. That man (counsel) is—

Referee—Oh! Madam, will you have the goodness to keep quiet?

Witness—I only called him a man; he called me a woman.

Mr. Schermerhorn stated that he felt called on to put these questions to the witness, because she was the only solitary individual who had been produced to impeach Mr. Jobson's character, and only testified to what she said she knew of him in Europe. It was the object of the plaintiff to contradict her, and impeach her character in turn.

Witness—Ah, we will get some more witnesses from Europe ere long. There is something being done in Europe at this moment about this.

Mr. Schermerhorn—We propose now, under the privilege which the law gives us, to cross-examine the defendant's impeaching witness, as to her character and antecedents.

Witness—Where did you get my name from, pray?

Referee—Madam, you will please keep quiet.

Mr. Schermerhorn—We want to see whether she is to be believed.

Referee—Suppose she was chambermaid in an inn? That won't help you.

Mr. Schermerhorn—We have a right to ask all questions that tend to degrade the witness.

Referee—Excuse me. That don't tend to degrade her.

Mr. Schermerhorn—As to that point I suppose we can examine her, for the reason that her acquaintance with Mr. Jobson began so long ago.

Witness—How long ago is it, for I don't know?

Mr. Schermerhorn—It appears that her knowledge of Mr. Jobson runs back some twelve or fifteen years since.

Witness—(Very smartly)—No, Sir! I did not say that I said 1848.

Mr. Schermerhorn—Very well, 1848 or 1849.

Witness—Never mind; you see you are compromising yourself.

Referee—Madam, you promised when you came here that you would be quiet.

Witness—But I cannot tolerate a liar.

Mr. Schermerhorn—Well, they will take our correction.

Mr. Seely—No, you will take ours.

Mr. Schermerhorn—We will take her own statement, then, that she was acquainted with him in London in '48 or '49.

Witness—I was not acquainted with him at all; he thrust himself on my acquaintance.

Mr. Schermerhorn—We have a right to examine the impeaching witness in relation to her own character. We can show her antecedents.

Witness—You cannot show my antecedents; you are speaking of Montrose where my step-father was born, Major Craigie.

Referee—(Imploringly)—Madam, won't you keep silent.

Witness—I was not born there; you cannot make me out a chambermaid; it is not a dishonest thing, either, if I was; I should have considered myself a far greater woman if I had been born a chambermaid than I am to-day.

Mr. Schermerhorn—Another reason for our asking these questions is to contradict the witness—to impeach her directly.

Referee—She never has said anything of the fact whether she was or was not a chambermaid, and it has nothing of materiality.

Mr. Schermerhorn—We propose to ask her those questions for the purpose of impeaching her and contradicting her.

Witness—Why, Sir, how do you know anything about me, or that I was a chambermaid?

Mr. Schermerhorn—I would say to this woman—this lady, I will call her——

Witness—Pray call me a woman—I am proud to be a woman. Your mother was a woman! [Laughter.]

Mr. Schermerhorn—(Continuing)—that I ask these questions in the discharge of my duties as counsel, simply.

Referee—I have passed upon this question, and I beg you to ask her the next.

Mr. Seely—I understand that ruling to apply to all questions of that nature.

Referee—Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof; I cannot establish a general rule by which either counsel will regulate his conduct, I am afraid; doubtless it is my fault.

Mr. Schermerhorn—The next question is, if you were born, as you say, in Limerick, and——

Mr. Seely—No, no; that won't do.

Referee—Let us see first what the question is.

Mr. Seely—I object to the form of it.

Mr. Schermerhorn—I ask her, "as you say."

Referee—Go on.

Mr. Schermerhorn—If you were born, as you say, in the beautiful town of Limerick, Ireland, how do you account for being in India first, as you have sworn, when only three months old?

Witness—Find that out; it is your business: you know all about me; I know nothing about myself, according to you; you ought to know that as well as that I was born in Montrose.

Mr. Schermerhorn—I put the question to you for the purpose of ascertaining what you do know.

Referee (to witness)—You will understand that you are to answer no question put to you until we see whether there is any objection to be raised against it.

Witness—I have got something else to say, Mr., relative to the case I am brought up for, that I forgot to say the other day.

Referee—Pray, wait.

Mr. Seely—(To opposite counsel)—You will confine her examination to her knowledge or means of knowledge of the character of this *fellow!* him, here, (pointing to Jobson.)

Mr. Jobson—(Excitedly)—Now, Sir, if you call me a fellow again, you vagabond shyster, I'll let you see.

Mr. Seely—You will! Say another word and I'll drop you down the three stories!

Mr. Jobson—You are a vagabond, Sir, and if you come across here, I'll chastise you.

Witness—Look at him! why they call him a jail-bird in London.

Here Mr. Seely jumped to his feet and attempted to strike Jobson, but the large stove intervening, the blow was either weakened or fell short of its aim. Jobson started up off his seat, at the same moment raised his cane and struck Seely a slap over the head. Mr. Seely wrenched the weapon out of Jobson's hand, rushed past the stove, caught his opponent by the head and pummelled him severely for several seconds. Then the Police and bystanders interfered and separated the combatants. The scene, had it not been somewhat tragical, would have been ludicrous in the extreme. The unfortunate referee kept running backwards and forwards, in a state of helpless terror. Madame Montez, who was separated from that portion of the room in which the conflict occurred, by a large table, exhibited her customary coolness, but by the flashing of her eyes, and an involuntary movement towards Mr. Jobson's *caput*, when it was suffering sore infliction at the hands of Mr. Seely, it was evident that she would have had no objection whatever to furnish herself with a *souvenir* snatched from that unfortunate pericranium. When the parties had been separated, Jobson was dragged backwards towards the door. He returned to the scene of the encounter immediately, made threatening gestures at his late opponent, and incurred a second onslaught, which nearly upset the table, but ended in nothing more serious than the emptying of an ink-bottle into the shirt bosom of one of the reporters.

Madame Montez now began to manifest great excitement. "Good people!—men!" she exclaimed, "take care of Mr. Seely. He is a good and an honest man! Mr. Seely, don't touch that man!—he is not worth a gentleman's touching!"

"I know," cried Mr. Seely, "that he is not worth punishing—the vagabond!"

The panting belligerents had again been separated, and thus the battle ended.

The lady addressed the persons around her, and cried in a tone of bitterness: "Oh! is there no law that can prevent a woman from being injured in her character, and in a false manner?"

Nobody gave her the required information, probably because law was not then the precise matter at issue.

"I want the room cleared!" shouted the referee. "This reference is adjourned."

Witness—I ask you, Sir, and I *will* say it, and I *will* speak, for I have been blackened and defamed here, Sir, and I have a right to speak,—I ask you, Sir,—

Referee—This reference is adjourned.

Witness—(Shaking her fist at Mr. Schermerhorn, who was standing at the opposite side of the table)—Ah! you won't lay your hand on me, as you did on that woman that you were brought up the other day to the Police Court.

Referee—Madam! Madam! Never mind that; do keep quiet.

Witness—Excuse me; I always take the part of women. And there is that Jobson; if you want to learn his character, you have only to send to the magistrates of London and they will give you the papers.

Mr. Jobson, again leaning forward, said: I will let you know it was I who was insulted here.

Mr. Seely—No, you infamous rascal, it was you who insulted me.

Witness—Do take him off to the Tombs! He was there before.

Mr. Jobson coolly asked of Mr. Seely if he would have the kindness to reach him down his hat, which was on a bookcase immediately behind where Mr. Seely stood.

Witness—Is it his own? Mind, he is Jobson the jail-bird.

Mr. Jobson got the hat, and in turning to depart, said to witness, "Oh, you are too low to be noticed."

Witness—Ah, but I was "My lady," in London.

Mr. Seely—Go, Sir; the atmosphere is tainted with your presence.

Mr. Jobson—Oh, you are infamous, Sir.

Mr. Jobson left, but returned in a moment to say he had got the wrong hat.

Witness—(delighted)—I knew it. Don't let him steal that hat again. Why, I was obliged to have two policemen to look after my house in Half-Moon-street, London, after he began to come about it. That, I assure you, is a fact, gentlemen.

Mr. Jobson having finally withdrawn, Madame Montez informed the reporters that it was a positive fact that the number of policemen in Half-moon-street were doubled in consequence of apprehensions that Jobson would rob her of her jewels and plate. She had been left the ward of Lord Brougham, she said, and when some of the first noblemen in London, who were her friends, heard of Jobson's prowling about her residence, his character was so well known, that they caused the patrol to be doubled, and two men were detailed to watch her house lest Jobson should rob it.

The referee, who appeared greatly annoyed by the events of the evening, also informed the reporters that he would never sit another moment in the case, and that he had abandoned it henceforth and forever, because of the disgrace into which it had brought him. He would take good care, however, he declared, that the scandalous contempt of Court which had been committed would be brought before the Judge by whom he had been appointed to hear the case.

Mr. Seely hoped he would, because he should like very much to show with whom the contempt began. Mr. Seely then took his hat and his departure, and most of the spectators followed his example.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night Mr. J. H. ALLEN takes his benefit at this popular theatre, and presents a powerful programme of amusement—three favorite pieces, viz.: "Almoni," "The Gunmaker of Moscow," and "Yankee Jack," with an Olio Divertissement by the CARLO family, and dancing and singing.

[Advertisement.]

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT AT BARNUM'S.—The excitement and crowd still continue at Barnum's Museum. The "Death of Eva" and the "Pioneer Patriot" are the great attractions. Little CORDELIA HOWARD this afternoon. Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD and Mr. WATKINS this evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Public opinion is compelling the hospitals throughout Europe and America to adopt this famous alterative, anti-bilious and restorative medicine. Sufferers from chronic indigestion, costiveness, dysentery, diarrhœa and liver complaint, who have been under treatment for years, recover by its continued use. The Ointment is also a sovereign remedy for cutaneous diseases.

LONG ISLAND.

BURGLARS DISCHARGED.—A week ago Sunday the Police of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, arrested three men, named WM. GRIFFIN, GEORGE LE STRANGE and JOHN MCLEAR, on a charge of burglary, committed at a shore store on Smith-street, near Livingston. On the examination before Justice BLACHLEY, it was proven that the accused broke in the door of the shoe store and stole one pair of boots worth $7, and a pair of boot-tops—the only property of value in the place. There was no defence made. The prisoners when arrested acknowledged the offence and told the officers where to find the stolen property, a portion of which (the boot-tops) they had sold for $1 50. Notwithstanding all these facts, yesterday the prisoners were discharged, the Justice remarking at the time that he doubted whether there was any felonious intent. This is only one of many similar cases in Brooklyn.

THE NINTH WARD OUTRAGE.—SMITH and MEYERS, indicted for attempting to kill JOHN B. JAQUES, of Newark, N. J., in the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, on the 6th of January last, were acquitted yesterday in the Kings County Court of Sessions.

BURGLARY.—On Wednesday night the house of Mr. THOMAS P. TALMADGE, corner Seventh-street and Sixth-avenue, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars and robbed of a large quantity of silver ware and clothing. The loss was not discovered until morning.

☞ An owner is wanted, at the First Precinct Station, Brooklyn, for the following stolen property, recovered by Sergeant MATHEWS, of that Precinct: 3 silver watches, 3 gold watches, 1 gold chain, 1 diamond ring, and 1 double-barreled gun.

☞ GEORGE THOMPSON, who a few days ago shot an organ-grinder on Gold-street, Brooklyn, has been declared insane, and placed in the Kings County Lunatic Asylum, Flatbush.

NEW-JERSEY.

REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE.—The Jersey City Common Council have passed a series of resolutions, favoring the removal of Quarantine from its present location to Sandy Hook, and have appointed a Committee to visit Trenton, and urge upon the Legislature the granting of the site asked for by the New Commissioners. The citizens of Hudson County seem to be very generally in favor of the proposed removal.

RESIGNED.—Alderman R. B. KASHOW, from the First Ward, has resigned his position in the Common Council, in consequence of having removed from the Ward. It is thought that the Board will not order a special election to fill the vacancy, inasmuch as the regular municipal election occurs on the second Tuesday in April.

Governor RANDALL, of Wisconsin, has requested the Land Office to delay action in the grant of land-warrants to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, in consequence of doubt he entertains concerning the fulfillment of essential conditions.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 18.

$1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	101	60	Hud. River R. R.	27
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	107½	600	do.	26¾
5,000	Mich. St. 6s	94¾	300	do.	26¾
6,000	Virginia 6s	91	100	do. b60	27
4,000	do. b10	91	50	do. b30	26⅞
3,000	do. b30	91	685	Har. R. R.	13
6,000	N. Car. St. 6s	93¾	19	Sixth-av. R. R.	105
3,000	Misso. St. 6s b30	83¾	100	Reading R. R. s60	59
15,000	do.	83½	20	do.	58¾
3,000	Cal. St. 7s, '70	81	100	do. b10	60
2,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75	81	550	do.	59¾
1,000	Chi. City 7 ℘ c Bds	98	1000	do.	60
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 7s	101	100	do.	60⅛
10,000	N. Y. Cen. Bds. '76	95	100	do. s10	60
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st Mt.	97½	300	do.	60¼
2,000	do.	97¼	100	do. s10	60¼
2,000	Harlem R. R. 1st M	83	200	do. s30	60½
1,000	Harlem 3d Mt Bds	19½	25	Mich. Cen. RR.	70¾
5,000	Read'g R. R. Bds. '86	70¾	133	Mic. So. & N. I. R. R.	24½
10,000	Mch. C. 8 per cent.		225	do.	25¼
	1st mt. S. F ct. bs	99	553	do.	25
2,000	Ill. C. R. Bds.	94¾	100	do. b30	25¼
1,000	Ill. Freeland Bds	92	300	do.	25¼
1,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B	37½	100	do.	25¾
2,000	do.	37	200	do. b10	26
1,000	do.	36½	300	Mic. So. & N. I. prf. S'k	46
14	Am. Ex. Bank	103	50	do.	46¼
10	Canton Company	22	66	do.	46¼
6	Del. & H. C'l Co	112¾	50	Panama Railroad	102¾
100	Penn. Coal Co	75	405	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	16½
150	do.	73	20	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.	95¾
10	Cum. Coal Co	20¼	150	Galena & Chi. R. R.	92¾
150	do.	20	100	do. b10	92¾
200	do.	19¾	250	do.	92¾
250	do.	19½	100	do. b30	93
100	do. b60	19¼	100	do. b60	93
150	do. b60	19	100	do. b60	93¼
100	do. c	19	100	do. b30	93¾
5	Pacific M. S. Co	61¾	150	do. s60	92¾
60	do.	61	800	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	47½
100	do. c	60	55	do. s3	47½
750	N. Y. Cen. R. R. opg	85	525	do. b3	47¾
200	do. opg	85¼	200	do. b60	48¼
200	do. opg	85¼	350	do.	47¾
50	do. b30	85¾	200	do. b45	47¾
7	do. opg	85¾	205	C. & Rock I. R. R. b3	80
500	do. b60	85½	500	do. b10	80
350	do. opg	85¾	130	do.	79¾
425	Erie Railroad	28¾	100	do. s60	79½
850	do.	29	50	do.	79¾
100	do. b15	29	100	do. b10	79½
50	do. b60	29	200	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	37¼
115	do.	29¼	50	do.	36¾
20	do.	28¾	655	do.	37
20	do.	29¼	675	La C. & Mil. R. R.	10¼
100	do. b30	29¼	100	do.	10¼
100	do. b10	29	105	do.	10½
100	do.	29¾	100	do. b30	11
100	Del. L. & West. R. R.	20			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	H. & St. J. R. R. Bs.	60	350	Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.	26¼
1,000	LaC. & Mil. L. G. B.	36½	150	do.	26¾
4,000	Mil. & Miss. 2d M. B	72	100	do. b30	27
100	Canton Co	22½	100	La C. & M. R. R.	10¾
34	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	60	100	do.	10½
150	Penn. Coal Co	73	250	do.	11
150	N. Y. Cen. R. R. opg	86¼	11	Panama Railroad	102¾
100	do. s30	86	55	do.	103
560	do. opg	86¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R. s60	93¾
200	do. s3 af. opg	86⅞	100	do.	93¾
325	Harlem R. R.	13¼	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	95½
50	Erie Railroad	30½	350	Cleve & Tol. R. R.	48
100	do.	30½	100	do. s3	47¾
100	do. b2	31	50	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	80½
450	do.	31	100	do. b30	80¾
500	Hud. River R. R.	27½	100	do. b10	81
500	do. b30	27¾	50	do.	80¾
800	Reading R. R.	61½	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	38
1000	do.	62	175	do.	37½
200	do. b10	62¼			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$5,000 Chicago & Mississippi R. R. 7s	Int. add.	20
$3,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. 8s	Int. add.	42
$6,000 Indianapolis and Cin. R. R. 10s	Int. add.	75¼
$1,000 Galena & Chic. Union R. R. 7s	Int add.	94¼
$2,000 Racine & Mississippi R. R. 8s	Int. add.	45
$3,000 Racine & Mississippi R. R. 8s	Int. add.	45¼
$4,500 Milwaukee & Mississippi R. R. 7s	Int. add.	48¼
$2,000 Louisiana 6s	Flat.	90¾
$500 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1852		70¼
$1,500 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853		58
$2,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add.	83¼
$3,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. add.	87¼
$6,000 Virginia 6s	Int. add.	90¼
$1,500 California 7s	Int. add.	81
$1,000 City of Quincy, (Ill.) 8s	Int. add.	62½
$1,000 Madison City, (Wis.) 7s	Int. add.	50
$3,000 Watertown City 8s	Int. add.	40
2 shares American Express Co		94
25 shares American Express Co		94⅞
23 shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad		16⅛
50 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express		49¼
15 shares Market Bank		102
30 shares Marine Bank		84
10 shares Bank of New-York		108
10 shares Park Bank		96¼
10 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co.		97½
10 shares Commonwealth Ins. Co.		98¾
5 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.		100½
10 shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co.		150
30 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co.		111½
10 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co.		115¼
10 shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co.		93
20 shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co.		115¼
25 shares Rutgers' Fire Ins. Co.		115
60 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.		100¼
100 shares Gardiner Gold Mining Co.		75
20 shares Union Express Co.		70
18 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank		98
10 shares Park Bank		94¾
20 shares Ocean Bank		79¾
40 shares Marine Bank		79
50 shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co.		112
5 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.		100
50 shares New-York and Harlem Railroad Co.		13¾
113 shares Manhattan Oil Co.		5

THURSDAY, Feb. 18—P. M.

The non-arrival of the steamer *Baltic* from Liverpool, and the probability that no outward mail steamer will leave for Europe until next week, create a dull feeling in Money and Exchange affairs. The Cotton market is also dull, and with an inclination to lower prices. But not so the Stock Exchange, which exhibits this afternoon greater buoyancy than ever. The list of sales and prices at the beginning of the early session of the Brokers showed the continued effect of the reaction against the market yesterday; but this feeling was reversed as the dealings of the day went forward, and by 2 o'clock the Street prices indicated a fresh advance on nearly all the Railways. Accordingly, at the second formal meeting of the Brokers, 2@2½ ℘ cent. advance was paid on New-York and Erie shares; 1 ℘ cent. on New-York Central; 1½@2 ℘ cent. on Michigan Southern; 2½ ℘ cent. on Toledo; 2½ on Reading, and 1 ℘ cent. cash on Galena and Rock Island. Some of the other shares, the offerings of which are not so large or active, were held, in small parcels, for a rise of 3@5 ℘ cent.; Michigan Central among the number. The general market left off with great buoyancy; Erie, 31⅜; Reading, 62; New-York Central, 86½. The Bond list was generally steady, without much speculative activity.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Company for January were as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Freight	$50,611 92	$55,125 09
Passengers	32,924 03	26,921 25
Mails, &c	3,433 92	3,327 16
Totals	$86,969 87	$85,373 50

A meeting was held at Newark on Saturday, to protest against the bill now before the Legislature of New-Jersey, to authorize the construction of a bridge across Newark Bay for the purpose of extending the Central Railroad to Jersey City. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, There is now pending before the Legislature of New-Jersey, a bill for the extension of the Central Railroad across Newark Bay to the county of Hudson, whereby a most formidable obstruction would be created to the navigation of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, and be of serious injury to the trade and commercial operations of Newark and the northern counties of the State, especially those enjoying the advantages resulting from the navigation of the said rivers; now we, the citizens of Newark, whose business and property will be most seriously affected by the erection of said structure and so extensive a nuisance, do most earnestly remonstrate against the passage of the proposed bill, for the following among other reasons:

First—Because it interferes with the great natural advantages which Newark and its vicinity enjoy by possessing navigable waters as a public highway for free communication with the great commercial emporium, New-York, and the various Atlantic ports and places in the United States and elsewhere, which ought not to be destroyed.

Second—The increasing population and enlarging manufactories of Newark, and its rapid progress and prosperity, imperiously demand the preservation of all the facilities of intercourse by water and land which she now enjoys, and no public increase or necessity exists for any further grants by the Legislature which shall impair the full and open use of the rights now possessed in our navigable waters.

Third—That the easy and abundant facilities of intercourse now enjoyed by the South and West in approaching Newark by the great line of travel, and the practicability of increasing them through our city, thereby furnishing not only conveniences of communication, but an advertisement to our manufactures, under the preservation of the direct mail and express routes of the country through our city, are of incalculable importance to its interests and prosperity. Therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to present the above remonstrance to the Legislature, and to urge the above and other strong reasons against the passage of the proposed bill.

That the Common Council of the city of Newark be respectfully and earnestly requested to take immediate measures for the preservation of the vital interests of the city, and that they adopt such proceedings as they shall deem best to protect our city from the great injury which would necessarily ensue from the erection of a bridge over Newark Bay.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to proceed to Trenton, under the provisions of the resolution: Messrs. Wm. Pennington, A. S. Hubbell, John C. Denman, Lucius D. Baldwin, Nehemiah Perry, D. B. Bruen, Silas Merchant, Wm. K. McDonald, P. S. Duryee, W. A. Baldwin, A. L. Dennis, Wm. Garthwaite, Samuel Meeker, James Hague, Michael Nerney.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, under date of yesterday, says of the Stock Market in that city:

"There has been an excited market to-day, more so, perhaps, than for a year past. The tendency of operators is for much larger lots of fancy stocks than of late—the plethora of money favoring holders. Everything was very buoyant through First Board, but at the Second and afterwards there was a partial falling off. Reading alone opened at a decline, but immediately revived, and sold up to yesterday's closing quotations. Long Island, Schuylkill Navigation Preferred and Common, and North Pennsylvania Railroad, were freely offered at the selling prices. Pittsburg and Cleveland, which was suddenly put to 10¼, retreated to 8½ late in the day. Williamsport and Elmira was steady, and advanced to 13—a rise of ½. Catawissa was unchanged, but dull. New-Creek advanced to ¾; New-Grenada ½, and Lehigh Zinc was firmly held at 1. Except in the fancies, the business was moderate and without particular interest. State Fives are improving moderately. City Sixes unchanged. Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds in active demand at an advance. Elmira Mortgage Bonds, like the Stock, were very firm at higher quotations. The market, after considerable oscillation, closed steady—the last quotation of Reading being 29¾@¾; Long Island 13½@¾; Williamsport and Elmira 12⅞@13; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred 19@19¼."

The Baltimore *Patriot* of yesterday says, of money affairs in that city:

"In consequence of agitating the bank question at Annapolis, and the uncertainty existing with reference to new bank-bills now before the Legislature, which, if passed, will require a restrictive—or self-protective—policy upon the part of our banks, we find most of them indisposed to discount or afford those accommodations to the commercial and business community, so much needed at present, which they otherwise would do. Negotiations, therefore—even of legitimate paper—are very limited, and likely to be until questions at Annapolis are settled. As a general thing, we find the weekly statement proposition in Mr. HOFFMAN's bill disapproved by those most interested in business generally and in the banks. 'Let well enough alone' appears to be the prevailing sentiment regarding our banks. Notes, thus, as find their way to the street, are being negotiated, first-class at 8@9@10 ℘ cent. premium. But little demand for second class, and rates are irregular, ranging from 1@1½ ℘ cent. a month. Money on call, 7@8 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, and easily obtained on satisfactory collateral. Foreign Exchanges are steady. We quote: Bills at 60 days' on London, 108@109¼ for commercial signatures; 109¾@110¼ for bankers'; do. at sight, 110¼@110¾. Paris, at 60 days, 5 17½@5.12½; Antwerp, 5.15@5.12½; Amsterdam, 41¾@42; Frankfort, 42@42¼; Hamburg, 37@37¼; Bremen, 79½@80¼; Prussian Thalers, 73¼@74¼."

PITTSBURG BANKS, FEB. 15.

	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
Bk. of Pittsburg	$176,881	$455,158	$1,453,138	$533,679
Exchange Bank	722,780	463,969	1,357,254	257,620
M. & M. Bank	90,280	149,156	763,225	159,195
Citizens' Bank	126,590	108,837	588,193	80,362
Mechanics' Bank	108,705	106,569	611,595	121,861
Iron City Bank	26,385	44,336	175,364	61,823
Allegheny Bank	69,615	34,029	304,862	31,404
Totals	$1,321,236	$1,342,054	$5,223,631	$1,245,944
Previous week	1,251,381	1,337,617	4,974,959	1,189,223
Increase	69,855	4,437	248,672	56,721

UNION BANK OF LONDON, JAN. 2, 1858.

To Depositors in account	$48,269,565
Capital $3,000,000—Surplus $750,000	3,750,000
Surplus Profits	385,905
Total	$52,365,470
By Loans and Discounts	$35,550,360
Cash in Bank and at call	9,468,350
Government and Bank Stocks	6,809,730
Real Estate in City of London	537,030
Total	$52,365,470

At the general meeting of the Bank Proprietary on the 20th of January, the half-yearly dividend was made 5 ℘ cent., and an extra dividend of 2½ ℘ cent. agreed upon, leaving the surplus profits $160,905. The actual net earnings of the half year were declared to be $252,370. It was resolved unanimously, "That the Report now read be received, approved, and printed for circulation among the Proprietors; that the best thanks of the meeting be given to the Directors for the very successful manner in which they have conducted the business of the Bank; that the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. W. W. SCRIMGEOUR, the General Manager; Mr. BARTON, the Deputy-Manager; Mr. R. F. INGPEN, the Manager of the Regent-street Branch; Mr. WIGHT, the Manager of the Charing Cross Branch; Mr. BEATTIE, the Manager of the Temple Bar Branch; and to Mr. WALTER LAURIE, the Secretary, for the zealous and efficient manner in which they have discharged their several duties."

The Boston *Journal*, of yesterday, has the following report of a meeting of the creditors of the Bay State Mills:

"A meeting of the creditors of the Bay State Mills, was held in the Merchants' Bank building this forenoon, for consultation in regard to persons to be recommended to the Supreme Court as receivers or trustees. Mr. HOWE, of the firm of BLAKE, HOWE & Co., presided; and, after stating the object, read a petition, asking the Court to appoint Messrs. WILLIAM APPLETON, F. B. CROWNINSHIELD, and ISRAEL WHITNEY. The signatures to this paper represent claims to the amount of $800,000.

Mr. HOWE said another question was, in what shape this matter should be brought before the Court, and read a statement which he had drawn up, addressed to the Court, which represented that the names on the petition represented a large majority of the claims against the Bay State Mills, which were in a condition to be proved in a Court of Insolvency; and urging that the creditors' interest in the matter was the preponderate interest, and the interest of the stockholders a remote one.

In order to do no injustice to the stockholders, the creditors recommend the name of Mr. CROWNINSHIELD, a stockholder, and the author of the recent Investigating Committee's report, as one of the receivers. The other gentlemen recommended were well known for their ability and strict integrity.

A motion was made and carried, that the names of the gentlemen named be recommended to the Court for receivers, and that the Chairman be requested to forward the petition, with the statement of Mr. HOWE, to the Court.

Mr. RICHARD S. FAY, who represents a claim of $16,000, objected, on the ground that a meeting of committees of directors, stockholders, and creditors, had agreed upon another ticket for receivers, and he saw no reason for changing the ticket. He wanted the petition presented in such a manner as would give the Court the right impression that it represented only those who signed it, and not all the creditors.

The Chair said it would be so presented.

The meeting then dissolved."

Of the Money and Exchange Market at New-Orleans, the *Picayune*, under date of Feb. 10, P. M., reports:

"The Liverpool accounts up to the 27th ult., brought by the steamer *Indian*, arrived at Portland—and which we laid before the public in this evening's edition—took the street by surprise; and even at the present moment some parties doubt the correctness of the quotations. It will be observed that Middling Orleans has topped 7d., with sales averaging 10,000 bales ℘ day subsequent to the departure of the *Arabia*. Trade throughout England is reported as prosperous. We must wait a day or two to see what effect the intelligence will have with us. In the meantime we may receive the *Niagara's* advices of the 30th, with full details of the week's operations.

The money market, to-day, was very feeble. Capitalists still hold out for 11@12 ℘ cent. on long-dated securities. But it is difficult to discern on what grounds they maintain their views. The dispatches by the *Indian* quote Money on the London Stock Exchange at 3 ℘ cent., with lower rates expected; and Money in New-York was difficult to place on high grade securities at 5 and 6 ℘ cent. With these low figures prevailing in distant markets, it cannot be expected that present figures now ruling here can be sustained, particularly under the limited amount of paper making. The Banks have barely sufficient offered to meet their income, though some have more and others less.

The Exchange market to-day gave symptoms of heaviness, at the opening, and at the close the Liverpool account seemed to have influenced transactions in foreign. The movements in Northern funds were for sight on New-York at ¼ @¾ and ⅜ ℘ cent. discount; the counter-rates for checks was par@⅛ discount, and some large transactions have been made at ¼ discount; sales of 5 days' sight were made at ¾ discount; 10 days' sight at ¾, and 15 days' sight at ⅝ discount; 30 days' sight 1¼@1⅜ and 1⅜ discount; 60 days' sight for A1, 1¾ discount to 2 and 2¼ and 2⅜ discount, with some good produce bills at 2½@2⅝ discount. The transactions in foreign were moderate, without any change in rates, only on some grades of francs, which have improved. We quote sterling, with bills of lading, from 105¾@106½, and clean bills 107@108 and 108¼. Bank drafts higher, even up to 109¾, and francs 5.30@5.20, the most of the sales being at 5.27½@5.22½.

The Stock market holds up well, and prices have an upward tendency. Seventy shares Louisinia State Bank were sold to-day at 140 ex-dividend; 136 shares Opelousas Railroad at 5¾."

The Board of Directors of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark (Ohio) Railroad Company, have submitted to the stockholders their second annual report of the business of the road, for the year ending 31st December, 1857.

The total earnings, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1857, inclusive, have been		$215,114 61
And the expenses of operating the road have been	$134,717 65	
Less Stock on hand	11,449 48	—$123,268 17
Net earnings of the year		$91,846 44
The gross receipts for 1856 were	$296,949 59	
The gross receipts for 1857 were	215,114 61	
Decrease	$81,834 98 or 27½ ℘ ct.	

Meeting of the Hadley Falls Company—Proposition to Abandon the Property.

From the Boston Traveller, Feb. 18.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Hadley Falls Company was held in this city yesterday.

At the meeting the question was debated, whether this corporation, with a property which cost $1,600,000, and which in good times would be worth much more than this, should go into insolvency for a debt of something less than $500,000, or organize a new Company and take the property and pay the debts of the corporation. It was finally voted to apply to the Legislature for a charter for a new Company with a capital of $490,000, divided into 4,900 shares, giving the present stockholders the privilege of subscribing to one share for every three shares now held by them. It was voted, also, that the property should be offered at public sale to the new Company or any outside bidders, at an upset price, not less than the amount of the debts.

The business of the Company has, of course, been unprofitable the past year. The machine shop, in which is invested about $400,000, and which is said to be one of the best in the country, has been operated at a loss of about $8,000, and has been closed entirely for two months past. The rents of the property for the year amounted to $16,653, and the sales of land to $4,927, while the expense account for the year is about $20,000, and the interest account about $30,000.

About one-half of the debt of the Company is nearly due or past due, and an attachment has been placed on the property for $35,000. Valuable as the property of the Company would be were the times good, and, if manufacturing and mechanical labor were as profitably remunerated as in years past, it would be undoubtedly worth double the cost, there seems to be no available assets from which even the $200,000 pressing for payment can be met.

The following is a statement of the condition of the Company at the beginning of the present year:

ASSETS.

Land and water power	$764,242 50
Machine shop, fixtures, &c	319,419 60
Navigable locks and canals	100,000 00
Boarding houses (rent for about $8,000)	117,456 38
Reservoir	47,999 26
Mill site No. 2	22,328 52
Gas works	36,963 17
Sundry buildings	35,972 88
New canal and raceway	125,287 71
Stock in machine shop	88,645 10
Lumber, teams, and forage	17,557 51
Notes receivable	19,378 11
Accounts at Holyoke	38,387 69
Mill leases (rented at 6 ℘ cent)	134,166 66
Suspended debts	6,951 72
Cash on hand	658 53
Ledger balances	133,028 90
Total	$2,008,438 24

LIABILITIES.

Notes payable	$400,031 20
Due Lyman Mills	56,106 96
Accounts at Holyoke	17,792 10
Ledger balances	14,722 13
	$488,652 39
Capital stock	1,470,000 00
Profit and loss	49,785 85
Total	$2,008,438 24

There was one operation of the Company the probable effect of which, upon either the old or the proposed new Company was not stated at the meeting. It appears there is an agreement with a gentleman to allow him to purchase a large amount of the lands and water power of the Company at a fixed price, payable in the stock of the Company. As the stock is now worth only about $1 50 for $100 shares, it may be necessary for the Company to go into chancery for the extinguishment of this claim. It is not likely that a new Company would take this burden of disposing of much of their valuable property for old and valueless Hadley-Falls stock.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 6,000 bales, the market exhibiting a downward tendency, but without quotable decline. Middling, 11c.@11⅛c. SUGAR buoyant, fair to fully fair, 5c.@5⅛c. MOLASSES 24c.@25c. FLOUR, $4 37½@$4 50. BULK MEATS, 6c.@7⅛c. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 18.

BREADSTUFFS are firm. FLOUR inactive. WHEAT unchanged. PROVISIONS tend upward under an excited market. The sales are limited, however, owing to the absence of supplies. WHISKY firm at 21c.@22c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 18.

FLOUR steady. Howard-street and City Mills, $4 37½. No sales of Ohio. WHEAT steady, with no material change in prices. CORN, white, advanced. Sales at 58c.@60c; yellow, a little lower. Sales at 55c.@56c.; Cloverseed, sales of 1,000 bushels, at $5@$5 12½. WHISKY, firm, with a fair demand at 22½c.@23c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 18.

PROVISIONS dull; more sellers than buyers. BACON Shoulders 6c., and Sides 7¾c., in dry salt. LARD, in bbls., 9½c@9¾c. MESS PORK $15 50. Smoked Shoulders 7c. and Sides 9c., closing unsettled and nominal, with holders very anxious to sell, but no buyers. WHISKY active at 18½c. MONEY abundant, and market easy. EXCHANGE on New-York 1 ℘ cent.; Exchange on New-Orleans active at 1½ ℘ cent. premium.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 1,000 bales at prices ⅛c. lower than the highest point of the week.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

COTTON market dull and declined ⅛c.@¼c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday.—First Board.*—$32,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 87¼; $13,000 City 6s, 92; $4 300 do. new, 97½; $300 City Gas 6s, 91¾; $10,000 City Railroad 6s, 92; $7,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 60; 32 Lehigh Scrip, 40; 344 Union Canal Preferred, 6; 3 N. L. Gas, 25; 150 Wilmington Railroad, 25; 1 Norristown Railroad, 52; 100 Reading Railroad, 29⅞; 140 do., 29¾; 450 do., 29¾; 955 do., 30; 100 do., 30⅛; 50 do., 30¼; 50 New Granada, ½; 300 Lehigh Zinc, 1; 10 Harrisburg Railroad, 56½; 50 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 19; 56 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45; 200 Susquehanna Canal, 7¾; 5 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 63¾; 38 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 10¾; 37 do., 10¼; 105 Elmira Railroad, 13¼; 300 Long Island Railroad, 13½; 22 City Passenger Railroad, 47; 5 Morris Canal Preferred, 93¾; 12 Bank of Pennsylvania, 2.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 112½; Philadelphia 6s, 92@92½; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad 91@92¼; Philadelphia 6s, new, 97¼@98; Pennsylvania 5s, 87¼@88; Reading Railroad, 30⅛@30¼; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 74; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '44, 87@90; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86, 70½@70¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44⅞@45; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 96½; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 86½; Morris Canal Consolidated, 50@50½; Morris Canal Preferred, 93½@93¾; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82 60@60½; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 61@61½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 10¾@11, Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 19@19¼; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 13½@13¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 66@70; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mortgage, 52@55; Long Island, 13½@13¾; Girard Bank, 10@10½; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 57½@58¼; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 10½@10¾; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 52@52½; New-Creek, ⅝@1; Catawissa Railroad 7½@8.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 18
North Star	New-York	Southampton	Feb. 20
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 24
Indian	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Borussia	New-York	Hamburg	March 1
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	March 3
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	March 6
Arago	New-York	Havre	March 6
America	Boston	Liverpool	March 10
FROM EUROPE.			
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 2
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 6
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 10
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 10
City of Washing'n	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 16
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 13
America	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 13
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	Feb. 20
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	March 10

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool—Mr. David McTear, Mrs. Rugers, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Hammond, Mr. Littlebosb, Mr. C. W. Bowers, lady and child, Mr. Clark, Madame Viere, Mr. Broadwing, A. Roese, Mr. Collins, Mr. Gerber and son, Mr. Springer, Isidore Jacobson, Mrs. Killion—and 132 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Baltic, from Liverpool—Hon. John M. Botts, J. S. Barstow, C. W. Brown, S. H. Bullard, Wm. Cheeks, John Elliott, Capt. B. Freeman, J. B. Finance, H. Garrett, H. S. Geary, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Halsted, M. B. Jenkins, D. B. Lee, W. G. Lloyd, Jas. McCreery, J. Meares, W. Mclure, E. C. Morgan, R. Patterson, S. S. Patterson, Capt. A. Pember, Jr., G. W. Osborne, C. P. Ralli, Wm. Smith, T. A. Stromberger, F. Tall, T. R. Toole, Capt. Wm. H. West, W. A. Wakefield—Total 30.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond—B. C. Donavan, Mrs. N. Daniels, J. M. Ferry and lady, B. A. Williams, Wm. F. Butler, L. L. Newton, C. P. Chipman, J. Tassell, Miss E. Middleton—and 14 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 49 | Sun sets.... 5 39 | Moon rises.... 12 09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 01 | Gov. Island. 12 00 | Hell Gate..... 1 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 18.

Cleared.

Steamship Philadelphia, Harrison, Havana, M. O. Roberts.

Ships Mary Ogden, Loveland, Charleston, G. Bulkly; E. C. Scranton, Spencer, Liverpool, Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Eagle, Baker, Curacoa, J. Folkes Sons.

Brigs Gen. Pierce, LaDien, Aspinwall, Elliot & Kabavach; Crawford, Small, Jacksonville, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schooners Fleet Wing, Davis, Key West, G. M. Smith; M. Steadman, Terry, Fernandina, Dolner & Potter; F. Nickerson, Gooding, Georgetown, Dollner & Potter; Helene, Farrell, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; Rhode Island, Davis, Washington, B. Blossom & Sons; Queen of the South, Weeks, Sagua la Grande, W. W. Russell; Z. Secor, Doane, Aux Cayes, R. P. Buck & Co.

Sloop Maria Louisa, Cummings, Fall River, master.

Steamers Westernport, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell; Elizabeth, McLaughlin, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Arrived.

Steamship Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool Feb. 3, at 2:30 P. M., arrived at Sandy Hook 18th, at 7:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins & Co. Has experienced a continual succession of heavy westerly gales during the entire passage, and very cold weather.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Bark Henry Shelton, Burr, Messina Dec. 20, passed Gibraltar Jan. 3, with fruit, &c., to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Jan. 16, lat. 34 35, lon. 35 41, signalized bark Maconomo, (Br.,) stg. N. E. The H. S. has been 12 ds. on soundings.

Schr. J. L. Bowman, (of Eastport,) ——, Mayaguez, P. R., Feb. 1, with coffee to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. E. gales.

Schr. Charles Colgate, Seaman, Baltimore 7 ds., with corn to Mailler, Lord & Quereau. Feb. 16, at night, went ashore on Squan Beach, and was got off by Mr. John H. Brown, Underwriters' Agent, last night, (17th,) after discharging a lighter load of corn. She arrived at the City this morning, is leaking some, but can be kept free by her own pumps.

Schr. Hannah Havens, Driscoll, from schr. Chas. Colgate, (recently ashore at Squan,) with corn.

Schr. Laura E. Johnson, Lawrence, Newbern, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. C. T. Dix, Taylor, Acomac, Va., 6 ds., with grain to A. C. Havens.

Schr. James Hoyt, Brophy, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Adeliza, Prescott, Bath, Me., 4 ds., with heading to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Sea Flower, Clerk, New-Haven.

Sloop Velocity, from Egg Harbor, with clams; was taken in tow by Capt. Hennessy, of steamtug Hercules, and brought up to Jersey City. The Captain and crew of the sloop were taken on board the tug badly frost bitten, and properly cared for, they being unable to work the vessel.

Sloop America, Reynolds, Providence, mdse.

Steamer Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day, N. W., and light.

Below.

Ship Margaret Tyson, Morrison, Liverpool, Dec. 31.

Bark Henry Buch, Pendleton, Leghorn, Dec. 31.

Sailed.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool; Philadelphia, Harrison, Havana and New-Orleans; ships Mary Ogden, Loveland, Charleston; Germania, Wood, Havre; barks E. Schultz, Carr, New-Orleans; Kosmos, (Brem.,) De Hard, Bremen; Hyperion, Ward, Barbadoes; Express, Sundbury, Havana; brigs Bohio, Bartlett, Laguyra; Gen. Pierce, Ladien, Aspinwall; schrs. Fleet Wing, Davis, Key West; W. H. Titcomb, Manning, Trinidad; also, barks Cephas Starrett, Gregory, New-Orleans; Naiad Queen, (Dom.,) ——.

Memoranda.

The Russian corvette Japanis, built by Mr. W. H. Webb, was yesterday taken on the large Balance Dock, to be recaulked and coppered.

By Telegraph.

HAMPTON ROADS, Feb. 18.—Arr. ship Black Hawk, 74 ds. from Callao. Passed Star of Hope and Malapan, for Norfolk. Ships Cowper and Thomas B. Wales were ready to sail at Callao.

Disasters, &c.

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 18—The ship Flying Dutchman, ashore at Brigantine Beach, is full of water, and lies in an exposed situation. It is feared she will never come off. —(By telegraph to Geo. Daniels, Esq.)

Spoken, &c.

Jan. 21, lat. 31 40, lon. 45 50, bark Zephyr, of and from Boston, steering S. E.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Feb. 1, barks Virginia and Estelina, Wilkins, from New-York, arr. Jan. 26; Leonina, from Baltimore, do.; brigs E. S. Penny, for New-York, from Bangor, do.; R. C. Dyer, dscg.; wtg.; War Eagle, for Rainbow, do.; Ann Elizabeth; Fredonia, Armstrong, wtg.; Nuevitas, wtg.; schrs. nia, from New-York, arr. Jan. 26; W. L. Richardson, Bailey, ldg.; L. and W. Armstrong, dscg.; schr. Miranda, for New-Haven, sld. Feb. 1.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1858, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the New-York office on the 10th of March, and reopened on the 22d.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.